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TO OUR READERS

THIS RATHER UNUSUAL ISSUE of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which may surprize some of our readers, is due to a dispute between two factions of a labor-union in the printing establishment which prints the magazine. This difficulty delayed publication so long as to prevent printing our usual number of pages. THE LITERARY DIGEST is not a party to the dispute, and suffers only as an "innocent bystander." Rather than disappoint our readers by omitting an issue, we are publishing this number at a considerable financial loss, minus the advertising **which** revenue makes the magazine possible, and minus much of the reading matter which usually finds room among the advertising pages. We know that the advertisements themselves must also be of service to the reader or they would not continue, and we trust that next week THE DIGEST will resume its usual appearance. Any future delays or omissions will be due to the same cause.

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHEN THE POLICE STRIKE

RIOT, BLOODSHED, AND PILLAGE attend a policemen's strike, as reports from Boston have shown, and when numerous editorials call the police a "miniature army" the underlying idea seems to be that a strike of policemen amounts practically to wholesale mutiny and desertion. This, however, is not always regarded as an argument against policemen's unions. In twenty-one American cities the police are unionized, and James J. Storrow, chairman of the Boston Citizens' Committee, has gone on record as saying, "I do not see any objection to the police officers of Boston forming their own independent and unaffiliated organization so that they can put their best men to bargain collectively with the city." Nor is it denied that the police have frequently a grievance. The Washington *Times* refers with reprobation to "the beggarly salaries paid to good men who deserve more money for the positions they occupy and the sacrifices they make." But when the right to unionize is taken to imply the right to strike, a new element enters in—the element, that is, of the public's right to protection against lawbreakers. The press appreciate this fully. Moreover, a paper here and there is asking, what may come of affiliation between a policemen's union and the American Federation of Labor? This was the supreme issue in Boston, and David Lawrence wonders what might occur in case the labor-unions should go over to the Reds—a possible, if by no means a probable, eventuality. He foresees that "if Bolshevism is ever to take hold in America and the *Soviet* ideas are to prevail, a powerful weapon in the hands of radical leaders would be their affiliation with the police in all parts of the country." Meanwhile, the question arises, How far can the police be depended upon to deal impartially with situations resulting from the ordinary labor crisis if they themselves have formed an alliance with the labor-unions? Says Mr. Storrow in Boston:

"I do not question the good faith of the police officers in believing that in a strike in which the American Federation of Labor is involved they can preserve an absolutely judicial and unbiased attitude between those who are their fellow members of the American Federation of Labor and other members of the community who are not.

"But, indeed, I have lived too long to feel I can safely be subjected to special bias or sympathy for men on one side of a controversy, and then be sure it has no effect on my views and actions.

"A man can not always tell when he is being perfectly fair. We have all seen lots of men who we know intended to be absolutely fair in their statements and position, and yet it has been plain to us as Bunker Hill Monument they were not.

"Suppose a police officer could be sure he has handled a case without bias and we will assume that, altho his sympathy is on one side, still he has actually succeeded in showing not the slightest partiality, yet in a time of excitement and angry feelings how are the rest of us to know he has been successful in suppressing his feelings?"

A further question. In Boston a general strike was threatened because policemen were restrained from joining the American Federation; what would happen if this principle were made to work the other way? As the Portland (Me.) *Eastern Argus* puts it:

"What will be the position of the police, provided they win their contention, when the traction employees or workmen employed in the building trades are unsuccessful in a strike and call upon the police to walk out in sympathy, thus throwing the entire population without protection from burglary, arson, murder, and other crimes?"

The Boston police were sworn to obey all rules of the department, and one such rule forbids their joining a labor-union. The agreement every Boston policeman signs on taking office is thus reproduced by the Boston *Transcript:*

"I, —— ——, hereby accept the office of —— on the police force of the city of Boston, and agree to obey and be bound by such rules and regulations as are or may be from time to time laid down for the government of the police department of said city."

As *The Transcript* goes on to say,

"Here is an obligation clearly understood and as solemnly accepted by every member of the present police force. It behooves the people of Boston in particular, and the people of Massachusetts in general, to read the terms of this oath, and, with these terms in mind, to read the following rule officially promulgated by the Police Commissioner:

"'No member of the force shall join or belong to any organization, club, or body composed of present or present and past members of the force which is affiliated with or a part of any organization, club, or body outside of the department, except that a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the American Legion of World's War Veterans may be formed within the department.'

"The policemen who affiliate with the American Federation of Labor do so at the peril of their own honor. If they refuse to respect the sanctity of the oath they have taken in the sight of God, the opinion of their fellow man will not restrain them."

Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the A. F. L., refers to the new organization as "the Boston Police Union, No. 16,807 of the American Federation of Labor," and protests that "the fear exprest in some quarters that the creation of the union will result in the policemen having to serve two masters is entirely without foundation," while the Boston *News Bureau* tells us that the policemen's lawyer, John P. Feeney, quotes "a law of the Commonwealth which provides that no employer shall prevent any one from belonging to a labor organization as a condition of employment." Samuel Gompers, in discussing the unionization of the Washington police and their affiliation with the A. F. L., has claimed to see no possible harm in either. Says a writer in the Washington *Times:*

"The venerable president of the Federation declared that there is little doubt that the Commissioners have acted in violation of all Federal laws giving labor the right to organize for its upbuilding, and especially in violation of Section 6 of the Clayton Act, which prevents interference with legal processes of organization.

"Gompers felt strongly that an imputation had been cast upon labor in the intimations that policemen belonging to the union and the Federation could not be impartial in the event of disturbances. He believed policemen to be patriotic Americans at all times and under all conditions, and as standing for law and order despite their affiliations.

"Gompers especially pointed out that in giving charters to policemen's unions it was with the distinct understanding, written into the by-laws of the Federation, that strikes should not be resorted to."

Such arguments find but few echoes in the press, however. Especially in cities where policemen's unions have been organized, denunciation is prompt and severe. Says the Topeka (Kan.) *State Journal*: "The obligations of a policeman differ greatly from those of the ordinary toiler. He is not an employee in the accepted sense, but an officer of the State, and the people look to him for an impartial enforcement of the laws. He can not serve two masters." The Los Angeles *Times* believes that

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ONE OF THE FEW LOYAL POLICEMEN ON GUARD IN BOSTON DURING THE "REIGN OF TERROR."

"the hour is certain to come when he would be forced to be false to his obligation to the city or to the union," and goes on to remark:

"The safety of the lives and property of citizens depends on the dismissal from the police force of every officer who persists in retaining his membership in the policemen's union. *The Times* feels confident that a policemen's union is a thing which the citizens of this industrially free community will not tolerate. It is unthinkable. Get off the force, men, or get out of the union!

"No man's home, no man's wife, no man's children will be safe in Los Angeles if the police force is unionized and made subject to the orders of the Red unionite bosses."

In Macon, Ga., another city where the police have a union, *The Telegraph* finds that "there are nasty stories going about to the effect that our lately unionized Police Department is not preserving the same amount of law and order for the benefit of the employers and non-union mill-workers and for the unionized and striking operatives."

As the Boston *Herald* sees it, the real question at issue is not one of wages or of collective bargaining, but a question as to who shall rule—the city government or outsiders. When the strike came, and with it the prospect of various sympathetic strikes, the Boston *News Bureau* denounced the police for affiliating with the A. F. L., and said bluntly:

"By joining that union, quite as much as by their physical desertion of their stations, they made plain that they were seeking to maintain the union idea of exerting coercion or pressure to win a battle by use of the weapon of the strike. Being policemen, it infallibly followed that they invoked thereby a reign of lawlessness within the betrayed city. For such a strike could have no other ultimate form of pressure. If the police knew no persons in the city would turn lawless, their strike threat or act would have no power. They are thus logically the accessories of the mobs.

"Now comes in Boston a replica of the Winnipeg menace of a general 'sympathetic' strike, to back up this ex-police lawlessness. It also is lawless in its flagrant disregard of the one principle it has been vaunting—sanctity of 'collective bargaining.' Put into practise—as the radical elements would have it, but as the conservatives oppose—it would mean an attempt at sovietizing Boston.

"These are the lessons for the two score or more of other cities in which the disingenuous police-union idea is seething. Boston is the pathological experiment station."

In Norfolk, Va., where the policemen have steered clear of the A. F. L., *The Virginian-Pilot* warmly praises them thus:

"It is in every way creditable to the sound judgment and sense of public duty that the members of Norfolk's police force should on their own initiative have recognized the impropriety of their establishing relations at least implying allegiance to the American Federation of Labor. The report that they will relinquish the charter which had been accepted without mature consideration reinstates them in the rightful position of guardians of the public and executors of the law, without any outside alliances or obligations which might conflict with the duties to which they are already pledged. That they may without any compromise of their higher mission form an organization on cooperative beneficial lines is freely conceded. No one wishes in any way to restrict their rights as citizens, and we have already exprest the opinion that their calling, both honorable and essential, should be liberally compensated. The only restraint put upon them is one which their own second thought has realized to be proper, one which is shared by the judge on the bench, and by all those classes of servitors of the Government to whom the first obligation, outweighing all others, is to execute the laws without fear, favor, or affection toward any individual or combination of persons whatsoever."

Looking on from outside, the New York *Sun* sees "a matter of appalling significance and importance in the situation brought about in Boston," and remarks that—

"The idea of a unionized police, subject to control as to its performance or non-performance of duty by a government not a part of our constituted system, by an authority other than that to which it has sworn obedience, is comparable only to that of a unionized army or a unionized navy. It is an idea intolerable to the American genius, and its manifestations and demonstrations ought to be denounced and resisted by every American who is worthy of the name."

On September 11, President Wilson declared in Helena, Mont., in the course of his address:

"I want to say this, that a strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving the city at the mercy of an army of thugs, is a crime against civilization. In my judgment the obligation of a policeman is as sacred and direct as the obligation of a soldier. He is a public servant, not a private employee, and the whole honor of the community is in his hands. He has no right to prefer any private advantage to the public safety. I hope that lesson will be burned in so that it will never again be forgotten, because the pride of America is that it can exercise self-control."

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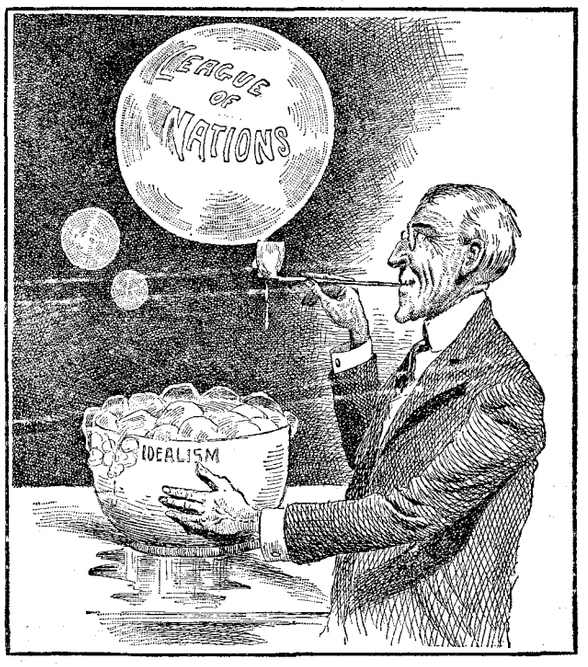
HOSTILITIES OVER THE PEACE TREATY

AS TWO PEACEMAKING AUTHORITIES are provided by our Constitution, there is little prospect of a peace treaty with Germany seen by our press until the two peacemakers agree on some kind of peace or armistice between themselves. Just at present the national atmosphere is resounding with the whacks the peacemakers are giving each other, while the cables report delighted comment in Germany at the spectacle. Each side claims a monopoly of patriotism and pure Americanism. The chairman of the Republican National Committee assures us that the President in his Western speeches is "pounding against a stone wall of patriotism already impregnable," and on their side the Republican leaders, as the Democratic New York *Times* notes, have been "spurred on in their efforts to build up their offensive against the Treaty by the sledge-hammer blows aimed at the opposition by President Wilson." While the President was very careful to say in Kansas City that he had the greatest respect for the Senate, yet in the same speech he spoke of opponents of the Treaty as men approaching it with "private passion and party passion," who "look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own," and who would eventually be "gibbeted" by public opinion. At St. Louis he referred to enemies of the Treaty as "absolutely contemptible quitters if they do not see the game through," and at Sioux Falls he warned his hearers that "in the last two weeks the pro-German element has lifted its head again" and is saying, "I see a chance for Germany and America to stay out and take care of themselves." Close on the President's trail, Senator Hiram Johnson poured forth sarcasm upon the President before an applauding Chicago audience and accused him of "seeking to impose his arbitrary will on the nation" in "violation of his word and of the will of the American people," and on the same occasion Senator Borah characterized the Treaty as a "cowardly, treacherous scheme." No oratorical denunciation of the Treaty, however, could be much sharper than the deliberate words of the majority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 10. This report, signed by Senator Lodge, attacked the League as "an alliance, and not a league," as an arrangement which, "as it stands, will breed wars instead of securing peace," and which is "fraught with the greatest dangers to the future safety and well-being of the United States."



BLOWING BUBBLES.
—Munson in *The American Economist.*

Mr. Wilson calls for immediate ratification for the sake of a waiting world. He declares that pressing industrial problems can not be settled until the final form of the Treaty is assured. The delay, he says, is not necessarily dangerous "except for the temper of the peoples scattered throughout the world who are waiting." At Des Moines the President enlarged upon the spread of Bolshevism throughout the world, and said: "So long as disorder continues, so long as the world is kept waiting for the answer to the question of the kind of peace we are going to have and what kind of guaranties there are to be behind that peace, that poison will steadily spread more and more rapidly until it may be that even this beloved land of ours will be distracted and distorted by it." In other speeches Mr. Wilson emphasized the business man's need for an early settlement of peace, and these arguments have been repeated in statements made by such men as Elbert T. Gary and Thomas W. Lamont. If the Treaty terms punishing Germany are not put into effect at once, says Mr. Lamont, "Germany will be able to evade the obligations and the American people will in every way suffer loss." And the Denver *Times* (Rep.) agrees that "delay in ratifying the Treaty is causing chaos."

In calling for ratification of the Treaty as it stands, President Wilson has returned again and again to his general argument for the League of Nations as the only preventive of war and the sole cure for revolution and disorder. Of the much-debated Article X he said at St. Louis: "Article X cuts at the very heart, and is the only instrument that will cut to the very heart of the old system." On board his special train he told the newspaper correspondents one night that on his journey he was trying to place before the people ten points in the Peace Treaty as his platform in asking its acceptance as it stands. These points he defined as follows:

"1. The destruction of autocratic power as an instrument of international control, admitting only self-governing nations to the League.

"2. The substitution of publicity, discussion, and arbitration for war, using the boycott rather than arms.

"3. Placing the peace of the world under constant international oversight in recognition of the principle that the peace of the world is the legitimate immediate interest of every state.

"4. Disarmament.

"5. The liberation of opprest peoples.

"6. The discontinuance of annexation and the substitution of trusteeship with responsibility to the opinion of mankind.

"7. The invalidation of all secret treaties.

"8. The protection of dependent peoples.

"9. High standards of labor under international sanction.

"10. The international coordination of humane reform and regulation."

President Wilson insisted in several of his speeches that he was not speaking as a Democrat, but as an American. The official Democratic program in the ratification campaign was presented by Senator Hitchcock when he handed in the minority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In this, as one of the correspondents notes, the Senator "sounds the key-note of the fight so far as the Administration supporters are concerned." The economic significance of the Treaty fight is phrased as follows in the report: "The industrial world is in ferment, the financial world in doubt, and commerce halts while this great delay in the peace settlement has been caused by the majority of a committee known to be out of harmony with the majority of the Senate and the majority of the people." The Democratic members of the committee declare themselves "without any qualifications against amendment," because amendment is held to be equivalent to failure to ratify, and we would lose valuable concessions wrung from Germany, we would "find ourselves out of war but without any terms of peace," and "we would have abandoned our disgusted associates" and "would be reduced to

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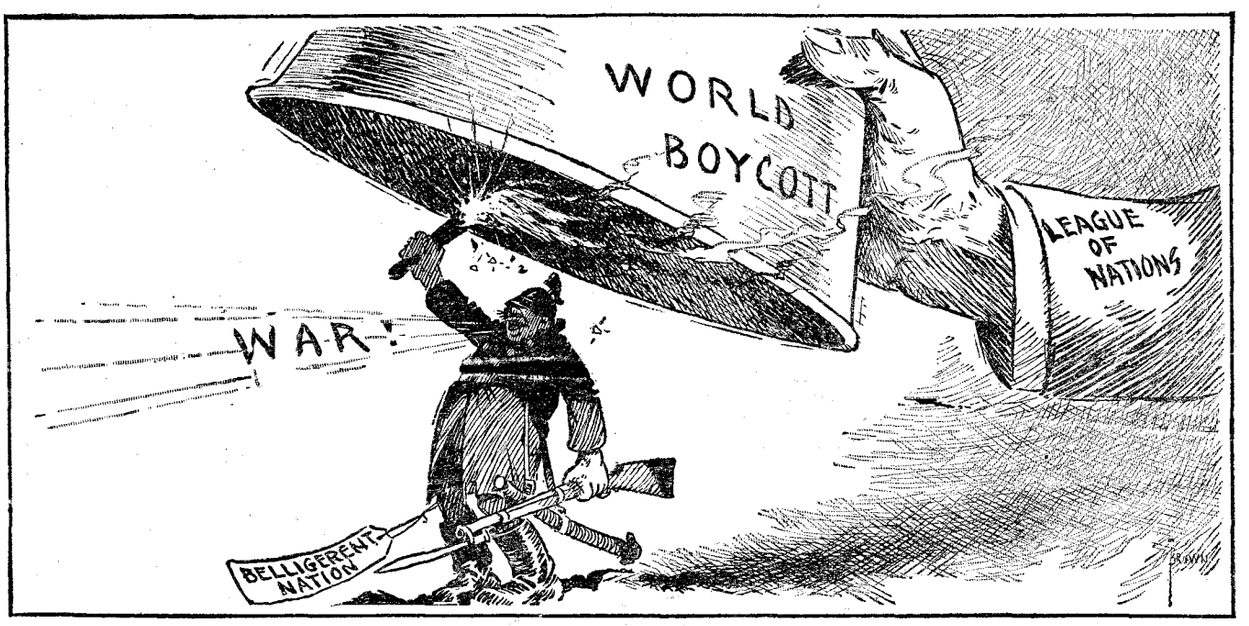

PATENT APPLIED FOR. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*

the necessity of seeking a negotiated peace with an angry Germany on such terms as she would be willing to accord." Senator Hitchcock's report declares that the reservations proposed by the committee majority are intended to destroy the League and the Peace Treaty; "they are in no sense interpretative reservations to be used to make clear language in the Treaty that might be considered doubtful, but they are so framed as to receive the support of Senators who desire the defeat of the Treaty." It seems to the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent that this sentence indicates the extent to which the Democratic side may go if forced into a compromise position. That is, they might consent to ratify with "interpretative reservations" which are "not a corporate or simultaneous part of the resolution of ratification."

The platform of those Republicans who are opposed to the Treaty in its original form is, of course, contained in the majority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As this was not handed in until the President had been traveling and speaking for a week, Senator Lodge was thus able to answer some of the President's arguments. Assertions that the committee had been guilty of serious delays are met with the answer that the committee took only six weeks to make its report while the Peace Conference used six months. The demand for speed, says the report, has been partly artificial and "the work of the Administration," partly an "unthinking outcry," and partly "disseminated by certain great banking firms which had a direct pecuniary interest in securing an early opportunity to reap the harvest which they expected from the adjustment of the financial obligations of the countries which had been engaged in the war." In its report the committee majority assert their belief that "the League as it stands will breed wars instead of securing peace." They also believe that the Covenant of the League demands "sacrifices of American independence and sovereignty which would in no way promote the world's peace but which are fraught with the gravest dangers to the future safety and well-being of the United States." All the amendments and reservations recommended by the committee are said to be "governed by a single purpose, and that is to guard American rights and American sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts, and generate wars. The United States can serve the cause of peace best, as she has served it in the past, and do more to secure liberty and civilization throughout the world by proceeding along the paths she has always followed and by not permitting herself to be fettered by the dictates of other nations or immersed and entangled in all the broils and conflicts of Europe." To what it calls "the attempt to frighten the unthinking by suggesting that if the Senate adopts amendments or reservations the United States may be excluded from the League," the committee majority replies:

"That is the one thing that certainly will not happen. The other nations know well that there is no threat of retaliation possible with the United States, because we have asked nothing for ourselves and have received nothing. We seek no guaranties, no territory, no commercial benefits or advantages. The other nations will take us on our own terms, for without us their League is a wreck, and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperiled. We exact nothing for ourselves, but we insist that we shall be the judges, and the only judges, as to the preservation of our rights, our sovereignty, our safety, and our independence."

The thirty-eight amendments submitted by the Committee amount practically to four propositions. As the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent sums them up:

"1. To equalize the vote of the United States and Great Britain and her colonies and dominions in the League of Nations.

"2. To provide that nations which are parties to a dispute shall not vote in the adjustment of it in the League Council.

"3. To restore the former German privileges in the Shantung Peninsula to China, instead of, as the Treaty provides, giving them to Japan.

"4. To eliminate the United States from participation in all the commissions created under the Treaty with the exception of the Reparations Commission, the American delegate to vote, on that commission, only on matters involving international shipping, except as expressly instructed, when occasion arises, by his own Government."

The four reservations, all of which pertain to our rights under the League of Nations Covenant, are put briefly as follows by the same writer:

"1. Asserting the unconditional right of the United States to withdraw from the League of Nations upon two years' notice, the United States to be the sole judge as to whether its obligations to the League have been fulfilled.

"2. The United States declines to accept the legal or moral obligations imposed under Articles X, XI, or XV, to engage in a war in which foreign Powers are engaged, or to accept the mandatary obligation of Article XXII, except with the explicit consent of Congress.

"3. The United States reserves the right to determine for itself its purely domestic questions, such as the tariff, coastwise commerce, and immigration, without interference by the League of Nations.

"4. The Monroe Doctrine is reserved for the exclusive interpretation of the United States."

Republican Senators alined against the Treaty aver with

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Senator Lodge that if any one is to blame for the delay in ratifying peace, it is the President himself. Senator McCormick (Rep., Ill.), for instance, says this delay is entirely due to the fact that the President "negotiated the Treaty in defiance of the established practise under our Constitution, in cynical disregard of his own exprest opinions, and in absolute contempt of the majority of the American people as exprest at the polls." The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* (Rep.) sees a concealed motive behind the League advocates' pleas for quick action: "they know that every day that sheds more light on the real meaning of the League and the Treaty and the devious methods employed by the President and his colleagues in writing them means a further waning of their cause in the minds of the people." Other papers, while agreeing that on general principles the sooner the Treaty is ratified the better, do not see any "mystic panacea" in final ratification. *The New Republic* can not see how ratification will bring down high prices or restore the credit of France, Italy, or Germany, "or quiet the nationalistic and class dissensions that are raging in Russia, Poland, and the territories of the late Dual Empire," nor can the Paterson *Press-Guardian* see why the practical fact of peace should not "be accepted and acted upon by our people in every branch of their recuperative powers, at least so far as our strictly domestic affairs are concerned."

OF COURSE WE HATE TO DISTURB HIM, BUT—

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

It seems to the New York *Tribune*, one of the most representative organs of Republican opinion in the East, that the ratification proposed by Senator Lodge "would leave untouched the affirmative and valuable parts of the Covenant." The reservations, according to this paper, "would merely make more clear what the President has contended is already clear—namely, that this country assumes no obligation at war with our Constitution for destroying future liberty of national action." Even if it was the understanding at Paris that under the League Covenant our "surrender of sovereignty" is only a "moral obligation," such understanding, argues *The Wall Street Journal*, should go on record in the form of Senate reservations, since "with the passing of the President and possibly Colonel House even oral evidence of what these long series of understandings were will no longer be available from any American source." On the other hand, we find pro-League papers of both parties, like the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind.), New York *Globe* (Rep.), New York *World* (Dem.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and Washington *Star* (Ind.), bitterly opposed to the Lodge reservations. "Their adoption would be an act of folly, an act of national delinquency," declares *The Plain Dealer*. The Lowell paper thinks that "the Germans themselves were never more fat-headed" than Senators who propose to "slap every Power in the face, each in turn, as we go around the Peace Table, demanding signatures for our new Treaty," and yet expect "all hands to put pen to paper at once without feeling the suspicion of animosity against us." The Washington *Star* says that these reservations "virtually exclude the United States from the League of Nations," and *The World* declares that they make the Covenant worse than a "scrap of paper"; "it becomes a piece of shameless diplomatic false pretense to trap the peoples of the world into a sense of security that does not, can not, exist."

With the platforms of both sides in the Treaty fight thus outlined we see the contest entering its final stage. Washington correspondents and newspaper men accompanying the President make varying guesses as the train speeds westward, but find it still too early to ascertain the final effect of the President's speeches on the people of the West and Middle West. In the Senate from day to day we hear of members jumping from one side to the other, then explaining or denying their alleged change of attitude. One Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee favors the four Lodge reservations, while a Republican member is openly against the thirty-eight amendments. This would indicate a division of the Senate into more than two camps. As the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) explains:

"There are four parties in the Senate with respect to the Treaty—Ratifiers, Reservationists, Amenders, and Rejecters. The Democrats, forty-seven in all, are with one or two exceptions, for unqualified ratification. The Reservationists are a coherent group led by McCumber, McNary, Nelson, Colt, and Kellogg, with a program which is definite and intelligible, and with at least ten Senators subscribing to their program. The Rejecters consist of Knox, Borah, and Johnson, and how many others we shall learn later as the debate takes its slow course. The Amenders are more numerous, but they have no common basis of understanding. In the Foreign Relations Committee they are a unit for the repudiation of the Shantung agreement, but the Amenders in the Senate are not equally united on this or any other proposed amendment."

The Syracuse paper believes that the Reservationists will gain in numbers, and that they "occupy a comfortable and impregnable position," for "the Ratifiers must come to them or challenge defeat," and "the Amenders must come to them or accept responsibility for rejecting the Treaty."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) does not expect the Lodge amendments to command the support of the majority of the Senate, and they "can be voted down without affecting either the ratification or the reservation," as they "are not parts of the ratifying resolution." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) thinks that the most radical Anti-League Senators are likely to "yield their individual predilections" and vote for ratification with the Lodge reservations. And it does not see why the President and his supporters should not be willing to concur in order to get the Treaty ratified.

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) states the views of some League supporters when it says that while the Lodge reservations "are not likely to be adopted in their present form," and while it sees no need of any reservations, "yet if it be thought otherwise, and altho the performance be wholly superfluous, interpretative reservations can be adopted that will set all doubts at rest, without necessitating any further action on the part of the Allies." And the New York *Sun's* correspondent on the Presidential train reports that he finds people in the Middle West saying that Mr. Wilson is "too acute not to perceive that there can be no ratified Treaty without some American reservations."

Thus while the President and Senators thunder their mutual defiance and declare that they will not abate one jot or one tittle, keen observers are pointing out a common ground upon which they expect both sides eventually to unite in a ratifi-

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THE ONLY KIND OF STRIKING NEEDED JUST NOW.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

AND NOW ALL HE HAS TO DO IS PACIFY THEM.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

TWO SUGGESTIONS FROM MISSOURI.

cation policy after all the tumult and the shouting has died down in the Senate Chamber and in the auditoriums of Western cities.

OUR BOLSHEVIKI SHOW THEIR COLORS

A THOROUGHGOING BOLSHEVIK PARTY—"gang of anarchists," as Victor Berger calls them; Communists, as they style themselves—came out into the open when John Reed and his Left-Wingers formed an organization of their own after being expelled by the National Socialist party at its recent convention in Chicago. To be sure, the expelled radicals voted down a motion to adopt the torch as their emblem, but Comrade Zimmerman is reported to have cried: "I will go as far in the revolutionary movement as any man; if you think I am a coward, search the court records of Indiana," while a press summation of principles indorsed by the new party comprises such, for example, as "dictatorship of the proletariat," "nationalization" of business and finance, alliance with German Spartacans and Russian Bolsheviki, and establishment of *Soviet* rule in order to "act in suppression of fraudulent *bourgeois* democracy, the finance oligarchy, and capitalistic bureaucracy," and we are told that John Reed "read a letter from an I. W. W. prisoner in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, congratulating the delegates on leaving the old Socialist party." With equal cordiality, the Brooklyn *Eagle* congratulates us all, as the Reds will "now be less dangerous than when camouflaged as Socialists," but the New York *Sun* finds the case a trifle puzzling, and thinks it through in this style:

"The Communist Labor party of America is the name taken by the expelled Left or Radical Wing of the National Socialist party. The new organization is avowedly Bolshevik and makes no secret of its design to establish in our country a dictatorship of the proletariat. It has adopted an emblem which is a close copy of that of the Russian Bolsheviki, consisting of a red hammer and sickle crossed over sprays of grain on a white background.

"With the forming of this new group the nation was beginning to congratulate itself that Bolshevism had been driven out into the open, that Socialism in our country had been purged of its extreme revolutionary element. Apparently, however, such is not the case. The convention of the National Socialist party has just issued a manifesto, amid scenes of great enthusiasm, giving unqualified indorsement to Russian Bolshevism. 'We declare our solidarity with the workers of Russia in establishing their *Soviet* republic,' it says, 'and we indorse the Socialists of Germany, Austria, and Hungary.'

"Why, then, it may be asked, did they expel the Left Wing of their party? In what does the difference between the two factions lie? Apparently only in this: that the Communists advocate immediate revolution in our country and the establishment by any means at hand of a proletarian dictatorship, while the National Socialist party believes such radical action unwise and unnecessary."

Taking the new party and its outlook rather seriously, the Washington *Post* declares: "The issue is laid and it rests with the loyalty and intelligence of the American people whether the disciples of Trotzky and Lenine shall gain the ascendency in this country and tear down the constitutional government now known throughout the world as the symbol of liberty." Much less anxious, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks:

"Nobody need lose sleep over the organization in Chicago of a so-called Communist Labor party by the Red Radicals who found the American brand of socialism too tame for them. . . . There is little danger that the new party will achieve anything except to provide occasions for the clashing theories of its members to lead them into new revolts and new organizations."

In so far as numerical strength is concerned, it would seem that the Socialist party was in no position to spare the Bolshevik brethren from its ranks, for they had already dwindled amazingly, and the New York *World* goes back over the story and tells us:

"Because the ruling element in the Socialist party ran it as a pro-German organization its vote dropt from 901,000 in 1912 to 590,000 in 1916, and Allan Benson, its Presidential candidate, resigned. In its St. Louis platform in 1917 the party pledged 'continuous, active, and public opposition to the war.' Its membership, not to be confounded with voting strength, fell from 83,284 in 1916 to 80,694 in 1917 and 74,519 in 1918.

"Among those resigning were most of the intellectual leaders, such as Messrs. Spargo, Ghent, Russell, Walling, and Stokes, who have done patriotic service in the war and since—the more effectually because, as radicals, they can warn their country of the dangers of reaction."

It is to be remembered that another communist faction had broken away from the Socialist party before John Reed and his Left-Wingers were expelled, yet previous to these developments Hermann Michelson wrote in the New York *Call*, "The total paid-up membership of the Socialist party throughout the country is just 39,750."

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HIGH HOPES OF LOWER PRICES

"LIVING COST IS GOING DOWN!" is a head-line in many papers that reminds the reader of the nursery air of "London Bridge," which went down only in the song, not in stubborn fact. The head-line summarizes the Federal Reserve Board's encouraging review of conditions. Whereupon the Dallas *News* lifts the somewhat profane response,

> Onward, Christian soldiers,
> Marching as to war,
> With the cost of living
> Going on before.

Yet there seems to be a substantial agreement that the various activities of Federal, State, and local commissions have had some effect on prices to the advantage of the consumer, the chief differences of opinion among editorial writers being upon the degree of relief, whether such reductions as have been noted are merely temporary or are precursors of a steady downward movement; and again, whether or not the authorities have as yet touched the real cause of all our wo.

The remedial activities chiefly discust have been local "fair-price" fixing and exposure of profiteering, and public sales of surplus army-supplies. The local "fair-price" committees, whose proceedings have naturally been of special interest to the newspapers in their respective spheres of influence, developed from the plan of the Federal Department of Justice to revive, throughout the nation, the elaborate organization maintained by the late war-time Food Administration.

THE NATIONAL MARATHON.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

The army-supplies thrown on the market by the Government included more than five million pounds of frozen meats that had been in cold storage in New York, Chicago, and other centers, large quantities of canned vegetables, and also blankets, clothing, and shoes. Some publications have placed their editorial hopes largely upon threats of Federal prosecution of alleged large-scale profiteers or on remedial legislation. This legislation includes the cold-storage bill, making twelve months the maximum period that food may be held in cold storage, and the Lever Food-Control Act, recently passed by the House of Representatives, prohibiting the artificial stimulation of prices of necessaries by hoarding, restriction of supply, monopolization, and other baneful practises, or by making "any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries." Thus the more optimistic editorial writers have had a variety of causes from which to select the probably predominant reason for any improvement in conditions that seemed evident or impending.

In Cleveland, *The Plain Dealer*, hailing "tumbling live-stock prices" in the Chicago and Kansas City yards as a hopeful portent of lower living costs, says that—

"The tumbling prices for stock on the hoof has been attributed to the refusal of housewives to buy pork and other meats at the high prices demanded. But it means more than this. There is a strong possibility that the big packing interests scent the way the wind is blowing as a result of the nation-wide investigations and prosecutions to prevent hoarding and profiteering, and believe it is not going to be good business to keep greater quantities of meats in storage than will supply the normal demand during a reasonable period in advance."

Consumers have been "encouraged by the unlooked-for drop of hogs on the hoof to $15," from $23, but, comments the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, pork products are not likely to go down permanently unless costs of feed and farm-labor also go down. And representatives of Armour & Company, quoted in the New York *Times*, agree that there will be no decline in fresh pork and other meats, especially as long as "the public is insisting everywhere" on the choicest cuts of meat.

The Federal Reserve Board's review of conditions in August states, with due caution, that—

"A movement toward lower prices appears to be in process in certain directions, prices of certain foodstuffs are declining, and a feeling of conservatism is noticeable in certain lines, such as the textile and shoe industries, in which price advances had previously been most marked, 'resales' at some concession in price being reported."

The head-lines of New York newspapers recently have indicated a general belief that the cost of food, at least, is on the down grade. The New York *Tribune* quotes Herbert Hoover's statement that if Europe can not find credits wherewith to purchase from our "flood of production of foodstuffs," we are "likely to have a glut and prices may fall below the cost of production to American farmers." This, says the Pittsburg *Leader*, confirms the prediction of Alfred W. McCann, the New York food-expert, "that food-prices are bound to fall in the near future and the speculators will be lucky if the drop is not precipitous." Mr. Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, is widely quoted to the effect that the advance in the cost of living has been checked by the campaign conducted by Federal, State, and municipal agencies. The New York City Fair Price Committee has been aided by 50,000 women, who have asked housekeepers to patronize stores that meet the government prices. Many charges of profiteering have been investigated, and in some cases where the charges have been sustained the names of the offending dealers have been published.

Taking their cue, apparently, from appropriately conservative statements from Washington, many editorial writers make no large claims of decreases in retail prices, confining themselves to a statement of belief that the "high peak" of prices has been passed, and that no further advances, at least, are to be expected. Says the Washington *Evening Star:*

"Just why the peak has been passed is yet a matter of speculation. There are several factors that may possibly have contributed. The release of large stocks of food from storage may be one. Indictments and threatened punishments for profiteering may be another. The sale of army-supplies may be a third. But there can be no permanent improvement until production has increased, until the ordinary law of supply and demand can operate."

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THE TURNING OF THE SALARIED WORM

"THE WILD MAN OF BORNEO," according to advices from Windsor, Maine., has gone on strike, and the show to which he belongs is likewise minus its "Fat Lady," while from Paterson, N. J., come tales of a writers' union; object, strikes. Add to these developments the drug clerks' strike, and it is clear that the salaried worm has turned. Even clergymen threaten a strike. The Rev. Dr. John Roach Stratton suggests a clerical union, whose principles would be embodied in the resolution that "We will no longer submit to the harsh and heartless treatment to which we have been subjected from time immemorial; that we will not even grant a three days' postponement, with a view to possible arbitration, but that here and now we declare to our churches and to the general public that unless we are given immediately an eight-hour day and a 50 per cent. boost in salary we will go on strike and let them all go to hell." In a similar spirit of ridicule, the Paterson *Press-Guardian* reminds us that in Japan beggars have organized a union and geisha girls have followed suit, and continues:

"There seems to be but one thing to do to complete the prevalent madness. Let's cap the climax by advising the children to organize against their parents, housewives to organize against their husbands, *paterfamilias* against the whole blooming household, and that lawyers, doctors, and members of the judiciary create unions and pin their faith to the walking delegate who will cheerfully tell them how much work they shall do in a day and in what manner they shall perform it. Let all of us, professional men as well as mechanical workers, throw our individuality into the maw of unionism and all hands become cogs in a gigantic machine guaranteed to kill natural incentive to excel in our particular line of endeavor."

But many papers, like the Buffalo *Evening News*, look with sympathetic concern upon "the salaried man, whose income is practically stationary amid the rising tide of costs," and ask, "How is he to meet the living problem?" Says *The News:*

"There is no question that men and women of the salaried class are the hardest hit by the prevailing conditions. This

"GENTLEMEN, IS THERE ROOM FOR ONE MORE?"
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star.*

is true not only of clerks and office-workers, but of all professional classes as well, even to officers of the Army and the Navy. Workers of this class have received the least increase in pay with which to meet the greatly increased prices of the necessaries of life.

"The salaried man does not go on strike; he is not organized. When he deals with his employer in the matter of salary, it is as man to man. It is a matter of personal assets. He is the very backbone of business, and it is up to business to deal fairly with him—to put him in position to keep his head well above the rising tide of costs."

In an endeavor to determine the number of "unheard sufferers" in the country (meaning, of course, the salaried class), the New York *Evening Sun* has delved in statistics and concludes that—

THE LITTLE END OF THE HORN.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American.*

"The victimized class number some five million. With their dependents they consitute at least one-eighth of the population of the country. As long ago as 1910 the professions alone, esthetic, learned, and literary, had about 900,000 practitioners, without counting the school-teachers, who added about 600,000 more. The number of clerical workers, not including stenographers, must have run considerably over 1,000,000. Of salaried executives the railroads, banks, and factories showed several hundred thousand. Of salesmen and buyers, from the salaried counter-clerk to the large-commissioned brokers, there were over a million. And of the experts in goods, the credit men, the skilled minds in other special places, there were thousands upon thousands."

In another editorial the same newspaper dwells upon certain startling, if not grotesque, instances of disproportion between salaries and wages, and remarks:

"A comparison made public in the House shows that a freight-engineer draws $59 a month more pay than the Governor of Texas. The Governors of eleven States in all get salaries less than the pay of the freight-engineer. One gets barely over half."

The New York *Evening Post*, meanwhile, says, "Now that chorus girls have had a raise, teachers and preachers are indulging in anticipations." And a correspondent signing himself "Vulcan" comes out with a newspaper letter asking why underpaid clerks refuse to "resign pencils to the ladies and hunt a man's job, as observation will show many big, husky fellows hiding behind a pen or a pencil when a case-hook or a hand-truck or some other useful implement would help increase production or transportation of much-needed materials." And in the New York *World* we read of competent officers leaving the Army because of "the reduced purchasing power of army salaries." Moreover, there are windows to clean. An advertiser, says the New York *Times*,

"Announces that window-cleaners are wanted; only those with experience need apply; wages, $7.50 per day. He should have no trouble in hiring as many as he wants, for his advertisement

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will bring good news to most of the clergymen and college teachers in these United States."

During the war, as President William T. Foster, of Reed College tells the New York *Sun*, many professors found that they could make three or four times as much outside as they would on the teaching staffs:

"Our chemists who have gone into munition-plants have a new conception of what a fair salary is, and they feel that they can never return to the pay of a college professor. The same is true of physicists who have been drawn from our faculties."

Neither educational nor business establishments care to have their salaried employees step out, much less to have them organize and strike, and President E. T. Bedford, of the Corn Products Refining Company, takes this problem seriously, declaring that the office class and the professional classes "have received the least increase in pay with which to meet the greatly increased price of necessities." Having quoted this, the Nebraska *State Journal* (Lincoln) endeavors to show a remedy by further exposition of President Bedford's views:

"Hard-headed business man as he is, he makes no pretense of purely philanthropic motives in the matter. It is dangerous, he points out, to have the salaried man 'hard put to make both ends meet.' This tends, he says, to make 'this enormous class' a 'fertile breeding-ground for social unrest.' He notes that in Russia the Nihilists were led by the more intelligent class of workers, the class which, in this country, 'is most disastrously affected by the increased cost of living.' To keep the salaried classes from joining the disaffected elements, Mr. Bedford urges employers to improve their condition by means of bonuses or profit-sharing arrangements."

Writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Richard Spillane suggests that the salaried class might greatly improve its condition by thinning itself out:

"The professions are crowded. So are the ranks of clerks, office-workers, those helpless, almost hopeless, millions grouped under the general head of 'salaried persons.' The ranks of labor are not crowded. Neither are the ranks of farmers (and the farm is a young gold-mine these wondrous times). The nation needs the skilled worker, the common worker, the farmer, the herder, the general producer to-day more than ever in its history. . . . . .

"The toiler has taken a hop, skip, and a jump, and distanced the professional man. And he is going to stay in front for a long time, it seems. It pays to be a worker to-day. It doesn't pay so well to be a professional man."

HOW "THE LITERARY DIGEST" ENTERED FILMDOM

THE COVER OF "THE LITERARY DIGEST" this week is a reproduction of an original painting by Norman Rockwell, depicting a family group in a motion-picture audience "When The Literary Digest Topics of the Day is Flashed on the Screen." It is now about eighteen months since this feature was first shown in the Strand Theater, New York City. Up to that time the usual motion-picture program was confined almost exclusively to pictorial features. The suggestion that reading matter without pictures could interest an audience was received with skepticism by shrewd motion-picture exhibitors. In spite of this, however, Timely Films, Inc., the producers, succeeded in having it given a "try-out." After the first showing, its popularity was never in doubt.

There are nineteen selections in each program of "Topics of the Day," and these paragraphs run the gamut of satire, humor, and patriotism. They are changed weekly. The selections are made by THE LITERARY DIGEST, using as a basis the "Topics in Brief" department and other pages of this periodical.

Within a few weeks after the early presentations at the Strand Theater, several other theaters of the better grade throughout the country were showing the "Topics" and the demand for it from all sections was insistent. In response to this demand the distribution of the film was entrusted to the well-known Pathé Exchanges, as this organization is in close contact with motion-picture theaters everywhere. Shortly after Pathé took over the distribution, "Topics of the Day" was placed on the screen in the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Theaters, including the Palace, in New York City. Its "hit" in vaudeville seemed to be instantaneous. One of the amusement publications (*The Billboard*) referred to its reception in the Palace Theater as follows: "'Topics of the Day' continues to amuse and entertain the patrons. When a new idea like this has caught on so strongly with patrons of a theater like the Palace it shows that at last some one has solved the problem of what to put on after intermission. Many vaudeartists have complained that they would never play in this spot. 'Topics of the Day' brings the folk back to their seats, and all is quiet before the following act goes on. Great idea!" Another publication (*Variety*) said "there were more laughs in the 'Topics of the Day' than the Chaplin antics brought forth."

At the present time upward of two thousand motion-picture and vaudeville theaters are showing THE LITERARY DIGEST "Topics of the Day." These include the B. F. Keith, the Proctor, and the numerous theaters on the Orpheum circuit. It is also being exhibited in Canada, and arrangements have just been completed with B. Nichols, head of the Motion Picture Sales Company, Ltd., for presenting it in Great Britain.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ARTICLE X is still the unknown quantity.—*Wall Street Journal.*

CONGRESS is opposed to both daylight and moonshine.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ONE of the most annoying features of the high cost of living is the high cost of flivving.—*Seattle Times.*

DISPATCHES speak of cold-storage eggs being libeled, as if that were possible.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

A SCIENTIST says people who eat meat are savages. He is wrong; they are either rich or lucky.—*Pottsville Journal.*

SOME day Mexico will pile on the last straw, and then she'll soon be as civilized and educated as the Philippines.—*Houston Chronicle.*

YOU have to hand it to the Kaiser for one thing: he hasn't suggested a plan for control of our railroads.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

AN Illinois farmer sold the hide of a calf for $6, then went to town and paid $8 for a pair of shoes. Now he knows what a skin game is.—*Los Angeles Times.*

ARE the window-cleaners wise in striking for a weekly wage of thirty-six dollars? If they're not careful college presidents will try to take their jobs away.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

BOILED down, it may be said that the President wants the United States to marry the whole world, while Senator Lodge insists that we merely be a sister to it.—*Fort Smith Southwest American.*

FOOTBALL ought to go great this fall. It has the kick.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

IF the profiteers don't get our goat we might eat that.—*Boston Transcript.*

PROHIBITION is bringing a lot of sunshine into many homes. Also moonshine.—*Atchison Globe.*

AT this writing the Wood-chopper of Amerongen is still at the wrong end of the ax.—*Syracuse Herald.*

HAVING told us how he economizes on clothes, will Mr. Armour tip us off on where he buys his meats?—*Columbia Record.*

THE Japanese artistic temperament seems to be manifesting itself these days in the collection of rare pieces of China.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IT is evident that people will never be satisfied in this country until everybody has more pay than everybody else.—*Park City (Ky.) News.*

IT'S natural for Carranza to rail at the Monroe Doctrine, but if there had been no such thing, there wouldn't be any native "first chief" in Mexico. —*New York Evening Sun.*

IN one paper we read there's a great wave of public sentiment for the League sweeping over the land, and in another that an equal wave is setting in against it. Mr. Wilson's trip is expected to settle the problem what are the wild waves saying.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE AMERICAN MENACE TO ENGLAND

WARNING CRIES to British labor that America is fast leaving England in the lurch in trade competition are heard from various British authorities who appeal to the workmen in Great Britain to have done with the slow suicide of protracted unrest and idleness. One journal quotes the Detroit *Free Press* as saying that "America's invasion of Britain's industrial markets is well under way," and the Welsh coal-fields are "overflowing with Yankee missionaries intent on getting a foothold on the other side of the water," and it asks, "Are we to take this commercial challenge lying down, as we did the insidious advances of the Hun?" The London *Daily Mail* mentions "a typically keen and successful Lancashire manufacturer," just returned from a thorough inspection of American industry, who confesses that he is "staggered" by the discoveries he made, especially the fact that "in hardly any industry are we able to compete with the United States." *The Mail* reminds its readers that while industry is hesitating and labor striking in England, American capital and labor in alliance are "bounding forward to the commercial conquest of the world." American business men, utilizing accumulated war-profits, are planning a campaign of unlimited commercial extension in foreign markets, "formerly our markets," and they are "doing all the successful things which we ought to be doing, too." How is it done? this paper asks, and makes answer as follows:

WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES!
—*The Passing Show* (London).

"By high wages and abundant, unlimited production. The two go together and can not go separately. That is the lesson our workers ought to grasp and understand. The quality of our work is at least as good as the American, but our output is infinitely less. Wages in America are from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher than in this country. But there is no artificial limitation on output in the United States. Labor in America fights for its own hand stoutly enough, but it does not quarrel with its bread and butter.

"In fact, labor in America concentrates with intensity on high wages and good conditions of life. But in return it gives a strenuous day's work, 'all out,' all the time. It recognizes that a certain amount of discipline and control is necessary to the success of continuous large-scale production on which labor's own welfare depends.

"While we are bickering American capital and labor have 'got together' for a combined attack on the export markets of the world—markets in which British goods were once supreme. If we 'get together' we shall get them back. But there is no time to lose."

The most striking utterance to the British workmen, perhaps, is made by the distinguished publicist, Frederic Harrison, in the London *Daily Chronicle*. This veteran champion of trades-unions writes:

"It rests with you, the trained and chosen leaders of labor, to make your fellow workers understand how close to ruin and starvation our people stand. This is no panic cry. It is the plain truth, which your experience of economic realities must have forced upon your own minds. Make those who look to you for guidance see it as clearly as you see it yourselves.

"Trade-unionism, which during two whole generations has won for our people untold gains by gradual and skilful action, is menaced to-day from within by mutiny. It is challenged by the outlandish craze for local *Soviets* and wildcat visions of foreign anarchism. Unless you, the responsible leaders, can enforce discipline, restore union and common sense in the masses of labor, trade-unionism itself is lost—and in the break-down of it ruin and starvation await millions of our people at home."

Mr. Harrison points out that England is now importing yearly £800,000,000 more than she exports, and for the most of what she imports she pays only in paper "promises to pay," and he continues:

"The wages paid enormously exceed the real value of the work done. Bread, coal, houses, sea and land transport are all subsidized, as very soon meat and milk will be subsidized. That means that producers of all of these necessaries are paid far more than the goods really earn.

"A large part of wages now paid to workmen are doles, *i.e.*, gifts paid over and above the value of their work out of the taxes of their fellow citizens. So far labor is being pauperized; it is being given money which it does not earn; it is sucking down the savings of thrift and piling up debts to lie heavy on our children.

"This can not go on. If some ten or fifteen millions of men and women continue to receive a large portion of their wages out of the pockets of the taxpayers, this monstrous form of charity must soon end—because the fund that supplies it will speedily dry up. No country in the world can make a practise of paying its workers a bonus of £200,000,000 more than they really earn. Besides which the whole transaction is one of paper credit, *i.e.*, promises to pay, not of money or money's worth. The most unthinking can see that it means bankruptcy for the state, ruin to the private citizen, starvation to the workman."

Mr. Harrison goes on to remind the British workmen that Great Britain does not grow enough food for her crowded population, and must buy food abroad or starve. Up to the time of war she easily paid for all that she imported, but, he adds:

"We now have a deficit of £800,000,000 on the balance of trade, and the sources from which we used to meet it are no more: (1) The export of coal is failing. We have hardly enough for home. Our coal is more costly than the coal of America, Belgium, or Germany, and therefore there is no certain market for it even if we had any to spare. We are faced with the suicidal necessity of having to import coal, to pay Americans for it as well as for corn, meat, and cheese. (2) Our foreign

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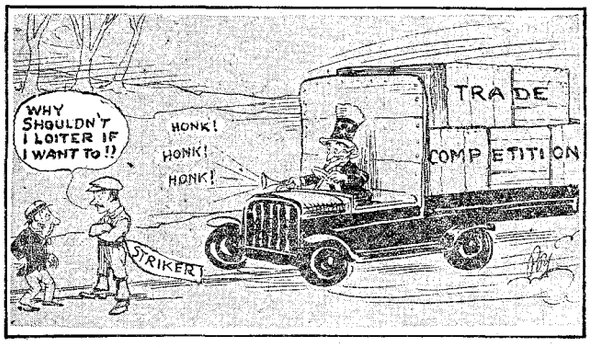
investment has been paid away to save exchanges. (3) Owing to the cost of coal, the rise of wages and of raw materials, our manufactures are becoming too dear for foreign traders to buy. America, Germany, and Belgium are producing them more cheaply. (4) Our merchant navy largely has been sunk. Rising



LOOK OUT OR YOU'LL GET RUN OVER.

—*Evening News* (London).

prices make it too costly to build, and we have not enough ships to bring food.

"One hundred millions in Europe are on the verge of starvation. Not a third of the industrial power of Europe is at full working efficiency. Man for man the American is producing three times that of the Briton. Our central power in coal is giving out. The nations around us are driving us out of our markets abroad—and even at home. We can not go on working five days for six hours if foreigners work six days for eight or ten hours."

In his London weekly *John Bull*, Mr. Horatio Bottomley also bewails the fact that while the United States is bustling along on the highway of world commerce, England is in the throes of labor unrest—of strikes, of threats, of "direct action," and all the rest of it, and he tells us:

"Take the mining industry. The men's leaders seem to think that an annual production per man of about 240 tons of coal is a reasonable output. In America the average production is 700 tons per man. The result is that, while before the war we exported nearly eighty million tons of coal per year, we are now sending only just over twenty million—and the quantity is still diminishing. Indeed, America is already sending coal to Norway, and will soon be delivering it here as well."

But all this warning against the American menace and the general internal dangers of labor unrest are ridiculed by the Socialist London *Daily Herald*, which speaks of the Government as being "in a panic about strikes and threats of strikes," and charges that—

"The capitalist press are trying to work up the ignorant portions of the public into a similar state of panic. Yet nothing can come of panic—save disaster.

"No sane person can take strikes lightly. They always cause inconvenience, often grave trouble, sometimes severe suffering, to the public not on strike; they almost always cause severe suffering to the strikers. The simple fact, however, remains that they are a perfectly orderly, just, reasonable, constitutional method of getting grievances rectified—and, in our present industrial system, the only method. We all have to choose between the right to strike and slavery. . . . . .

"What is really to be feared is not the success, but the failure, of the labor movement. The forces of reaction are quite obviously gathering for a definite and desperate attempt to smash trade-unionism. How is trade-unionism prepared for the assault? We think the time has arrived when the industrial and political labor movement should take stock of itself. . . . . .

"The movement must make up its mind what it is it wants to do. If it is going to try to patch up the present industrial system, well and good. Those of us who believe that to be wrong must go on with our work of agitation till we have converted the majority. But we are confident that the great mass of trade-unionists want industries nationalized, and desire them to be organized by the workers for the good of the community. This to us is the only way by which the nation can be saved, and it is for this purpose that we urge the labor movement to take action."

SOCIALIST RULE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

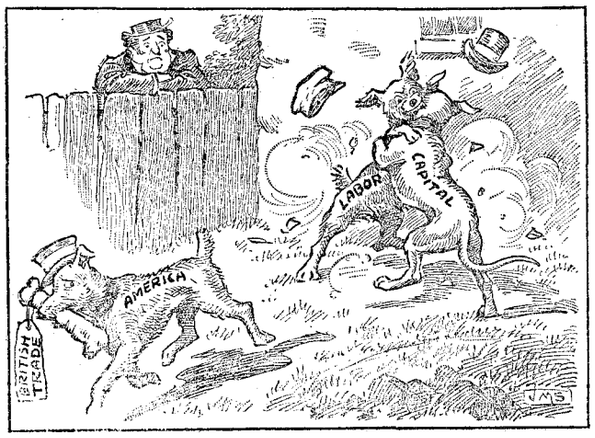
BECAUSE THE BALANCE OF POWER in the Czecho-Slovak Republic lies in the hands of the Czech Socialist parties, comprising the Nationalist party and the Social Democratic group, which is of Marxist profession, some inhabitants of the country and some Bohemian sympathizers outside have shown feelings of dismay. But their fears are unwarranted, we are assured by a Prague correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, who informs us that the Socialists came into power because they won the great majority of votes at the municipal elections in June past and immediately required as the fruit of victory a remolding of the cabinet, with the result that they were awarded almost all the portfolios. This informant proceeds:

"The Czechs, as the Russians, are fundamentally democrats. Czech nobility, with few exceptions, is commingled with that of Vienna and has taken no part in the public life of the Czechs, or in their effort for freedom. One does not find princes such as Lvoff or Troubetzkoi or Count Tolstoy in the country of John Huss. What has been done was done by the people or by the lesser *bourgeoisie*. The social elements of the country were united in the work of political emancipation. Perhaps there was lacking somewhat of practical political sense, something of the western habit of thought, which might be termed realism. This will come to the leaders of the country when they have begun to see the necessity of tempering their aspirations according to the exigencies of the life of the state."

But despite the political tendencies of the Bohemians, we are told, outside conditions compelled the shaping of the new republic to fit the general social situation of eastern Europe, and the *Temps* correspondent quotes a member of the Czecho-Slovak Government as follows:

"Surrounded by countries in a state of upheaval, Bohemia can not fasten on itself a moderate government. The international situation demands that she go forward. It is the masses who give the order. One may no longer dictate to them. One must listen to what they have to say and be prepared for what they have to say. This is what England wisely did and what Italy ought to have done."

The *Temps* correspondent assures us that the proposed changes in Czecho-Slovakia in no way imperil the social structure. The reforms imprest even the more moderate minds not so much as social changes as reforms of patriotic national impulse. Not a few of them—as, for example, the land reform, which was voted for by the entire National Assembly—do not constitute a socialization of the land, but a nationalization. The large landed



AN OLD FABLE ILLUSTRATED.

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

estates belonged for the most part to Germans descended from the feudal vassals of the Hapsburgs who conquered Czech territory; and it was not necessary to be a Socialist, but merely to be a Czech, in order to vote for the repartition of these lands among the most worthy of the sons of the reconquered homeland.

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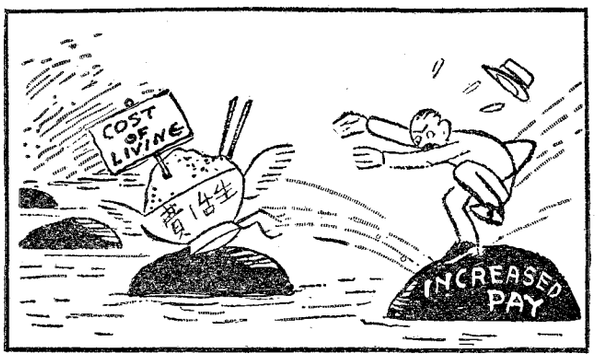
JAPAN'S RICE CRISIS

NEWSPAPERS ARE NOW SUPPREST in Japan if they speak too strongly about the price of rice, but the high cost of living there has become charged with such ominous possibilities, we are told, that despite all repression excited demands are made in public speeches and in the press



PITY THE POOR FAMILY MAN!

The harassed family man no sooner lands safely on the Buoy of Increased Pay in the river of life than the Cost-of-Living Bowl flies away and settles on the next Buoy of Higher Prices.

—*Yorodzu* (Tokyo).

that the Government do something effectual by way of relief. Opposition members of the Diet are particularly severe in their criticism of the administration, as may be gathered from the statement of Mr. Hamaguchi, a Kenseikai member of the Diet, who said in a speech that the high cost of living "threatens the livelihood of the majority of the nation. The few millionaires, or *narakin*, and laborers engaged in profitable industry may find it beneficial to them, but the misery of the middle class and unskilled laborers, who form the greater part of the nation, is beyond expression." Altho they are not reported in the newspapers, Mr. Hamaguchi says further that there are rumors of thousands of cases of suicide or murder due to the difficulty of living, and he gives the increase in the prices of seven important commodities as follows: "In May this year, rice had risen by 9.1 per cent., sugar by 34.5 per cent., miso by 21.1 per cent., soy by 11.7 per cent., imitation nankeens by 42.6 per cent., fuel by 14.7 per cent., and coal by 8.2 per cent., as compared with August of last year, when the rice riots broke out." The Kobe *Japan Chronicle* reminds us that the rise a year ago when the riots took place was sudden, whereas now it is more gradual, and the average price for three months up to August 1 was higher than in the three months preceding the riots. On the other hand, wages have risen considerably since last August in many trades, tho not in all. This journal goes on to say that about thirty newspapers were suppressed for "expressing incendiary thoughts on the subject of rice, but there is a rising tide of violent expression in the press which defies restraint." Among the more moderate organs it cites the Osaka *Asahi*, which says:

"Insecurity, high prices, and unrest are the preoccupation of every country in Europe. In France the death penalty for profiteers has been proposed. This is an assertion that the nation's livelihood must be protected from speculators. What has our Government done? It says that the interference policy is a dangerous one and therefore it must follow the non-interference policy—the *laissez-faire* policy. It never knows that the principal object of administration is the securing of the national livelihood. With the nation's loss of confidence growing more obvious every day, the Hara Cabinet would do well carefully to consider the cause of the downfall of the Terauchi Cabinet."

The popular Tokyo *Yomiuri* bewails the appalling upward movement of prices compared to prewar days, and observes:

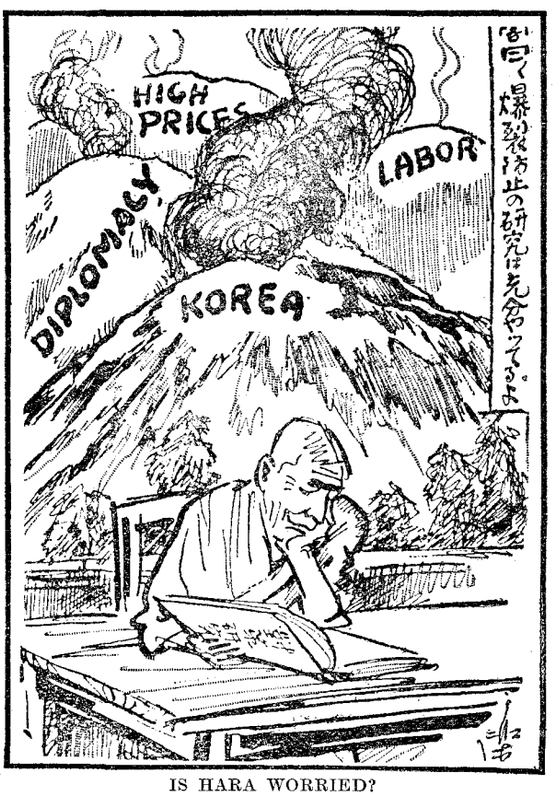
"Wages, it is true, are being increased all over the country, but not in proportion to the abnormal rise of the cost of living. The sufferings of the nation can no longer be hidden, and the future is full of misgiving and dread."

The Tokyo *Yorozu Choho* expresses the melancholy conviction that "we are now on a permanent high level of prices," and should the increase of wages not keep pace with the increase of prices, "social disquiet will be inevitable," and it continues:

"Unfortunately the state of affairs now prevailing in Japanese society is very deplorable; the process of keeping up to the newly created standard of living is not going on fairly. Manual laborers earn sufficient, but brain-workers are in a very different case, and they are complaining bitterly. Teachers especially, and government officials and others who have not shared in the war-prosperity, are worst off."

In explanation of the Government's rice policy we have the statement of Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is quoted in the Tokyo press as saying that the Government is now concentrating its energy on the importation of foreign rice. Up to the present some 20,000,000 bushels of foreign rice have been imported into Japan from Saigon and other ports. In the autumn, when the domestic rice is harvested, the imports will exceed 40,000,000 bushels. Stocks of rice in Japan amount to 90,000,000,000 bushels, the figures showing an increase of 5,000,000 bushels as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Tokyo *Chuwo*, a government organ, announced in August that the rice-harvest prospects in Japan were promising and the estimate for this autumn was 325,000,000 bushels. In the Osaka *Asahi* Mr. Tokonami, one of the leading members of the Seiyukai and now the Home Minister, tells what the Government is doing to relieve matters:

"As regards the rice problem, the Government is now devoting its whole energy to supplementing the deficiency by large importations of foreign rice. The result is that since November last year about 20,500,000 bushels of foreign rice have been imported so far. Supply having overtaken demand, there ought to be a fall in price, but there is not. But we do not despair of the increase in quantity having its due effect eventually. Therefore, the Government will, as a whole, continue the present policy, and does not anticipate being driven to any other measures. Nationalizing rice, or fixing the price, might be an effective solution, but it is fraught with so many difficulties and disadvantages that the Government does not intend to adopt it."



IS HARA WORRIED?

Japan's Premier is pictured by the cartoonist as unconcerned about smoking volcanoes in his immediate neighborhood, while he pursues his studies on "How to Prevent Explosions."

—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

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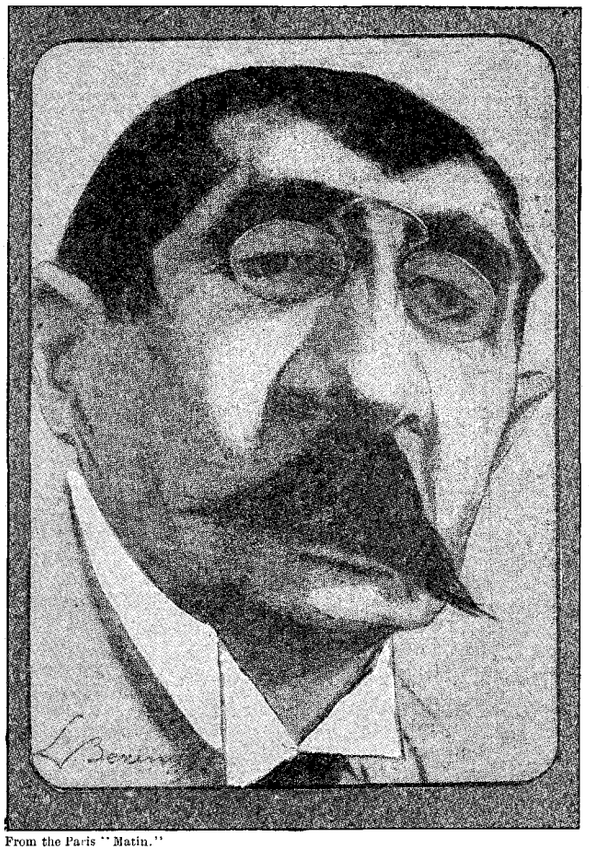
GERMANY ASKING FOR A BIGGER ARMY

GERMANY NEEDS A BIGGER ARMY than the 100,000 men allowed by the Treaty terms, says Minister Noske of the National German Defense, who now has under his command 400,000 men, but must reduce them to the 100,000 level by April 1, 1920. It is hard for some observers to realize the necessity for so large an army as Minister Noske wishes to have in a nation of about 60,000,000 people, when the United States with 110,000,000 population can get along safely with an army of 200,000. Immediately the question suggests itself: How secure is the present German Government? That Minister Noske has his doubts on this point is evident from the fact that his plea to keep the German Army at the 400,000 quota is based on the fear he has of a new uprising of the Spartacides, which, according to him, would have inevitable effect everywhere on the European continent. In other words, he wishes an army to fight his own people, which is not a very reassuring recommendation for the present brand of German democracy. And, in fact, the fatherland seems to be filled with ominous mutterings, as may be judged from a resolution introduced in the National Assembly calling upon the Government to get rid of Minister Noske, who, it is set forth, "is evidently unable to stem the tide of military reaction" toward Kaiserism. The appointment "of a comrade capable of ending the military counter-revolution is demanded." Again, Berlin dispatches inform us that there is a protest before the National Assembly against the retention of the law providing for arrest during a period of martial law, which is taken as a sign that Minister Noske's régime is unpopular with the Government and the Socialists. We read, too, of a protest from the German Federation of Labor denouncing the rigid enforcement of martial law because it prevents the distribution of pamphlets and circulars, which was tolerated under the old régime. Another indication of feeling against Noske appears in a Hamburg dispatch relating that the editor of the Independent Socialist *Volkszeitung* has been sentenced to jail for three weeks on a charge of having "insulted Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense," in an editorial.



From the Paris "Matin."

A FRENCH CARICATURE OF GUSTAV NOSKE.

Germany's Minister of National Defense, who says "a second revolution is entirely possible," and wants a larger army to meet it.

Germany's need of a bigger army is voiced chiefly as a warning to the Entente by Minister Noske, who tells a correspondent of the Paris *Matin* at Weimar that the Entente must not "make it impossible for him and his colleagues to execute the terms of the Treaty." "Let us reduce our army by degrees and at opportune times," Minister Noske urges, as he asks that Germany's prisoners be restored to her and that the Entente do not exact the surrender of German officers or "our Government will become impossible." He is quoted further as saying to the *Matin* correspondent:

"Your paper fought us tooth and nail. The more reason why I say to you now what I have for a long time tried to say to a representative of the Entente. You can attribute these statements to me and make what comment you wish. Say, if you like, that Noske is a *Boche* like all the rest. I don't care, and I believe in your honesty not to alter the sense of my statements."

The redoubtable leader of the German Army, whom the Spartacides have nicknamed "The Bloody Dog," has nothing of the public speaker about him, we are told, but all the marks of a big, energetic, fighting type of man, who, nevertheless, talks peace earnestly, as may be judged from the following:

"Soon we must have done with a state of war, for it is ten months since the armistice was signed. . . . As a Social Democrat I am entirely in accord with the politics of my party. I desire a reconciliation of the nations and do not dream for now or for the future of an absurd war of revenge which can only be imagined by weak minds in view of the exhausted state of continental Europe and of Germany in particular. The policy of our Government is as clear as crystal. We are making an immense effort to execute the terms of the Treaty, but consider for a moment in what inextricable difficulties I find myself as Minister of the National Defense. Here and there in Germany—in fact, to a degree everywhere—there are hidden hearths of Bolshevism, and I think that lately they have reached even to the neighborhood of Berlin. A second revolution is entirely possible in the coming winter. The first one I was able to stamp out, and save mid Europe from becoming savage and lawless territory, a veritable desert."

But Minister Noske intimates that he can not do the same thing a second time unless he is allowed to have the necessary forces in case they are required. Speaking of the reduction of the number of German effectives, he says:

"I have not one man above 400,000 at command, altho your newspapers have been saying that I have countless armies. After the Treaty of Peace goes into effect this army of 400,000 men is to be reduced to 100,000 before April, 1920. I have already commenced to cut down the number, but just the same, when the Treaty goes into effect, say, about October 1, I shall be obliged to throw on the street 150,000 men. If you add these 150,000 men to the masses of strikers among us, you will understand a sentence from a recent communist leaflet which reads: 'The men whom Noske will have to discharge will become our auxiliaries overnight.' I, too, much fear that this leaflet is right. You know the state of our finances, and you will believe me when I tell you that I am averse to spending a pfennig more than is necessary. But with 100,000 men I can not maintain order in this country. After the shocks it has suffered and in the midst of the economic crisis it faces, show me a man who will shoulder this responsibility through the winter when coal and food are lacking. I will not take it. I have asked from the beginning, and frequently since, to have competent representatives sent to me by the Entente in order to treat of this problem. But until a commission is organized it appears that I can talk to nobody. . . . You say that I have great powers. My powers are very slight, and they are indispensable in order to save my country from the anarchy that would endanger the execution of the terms of peace. There must be left to me the weapon I have in my hand, which is an army able to police a great state which has been shaken to the roots by a terrible convulsion."

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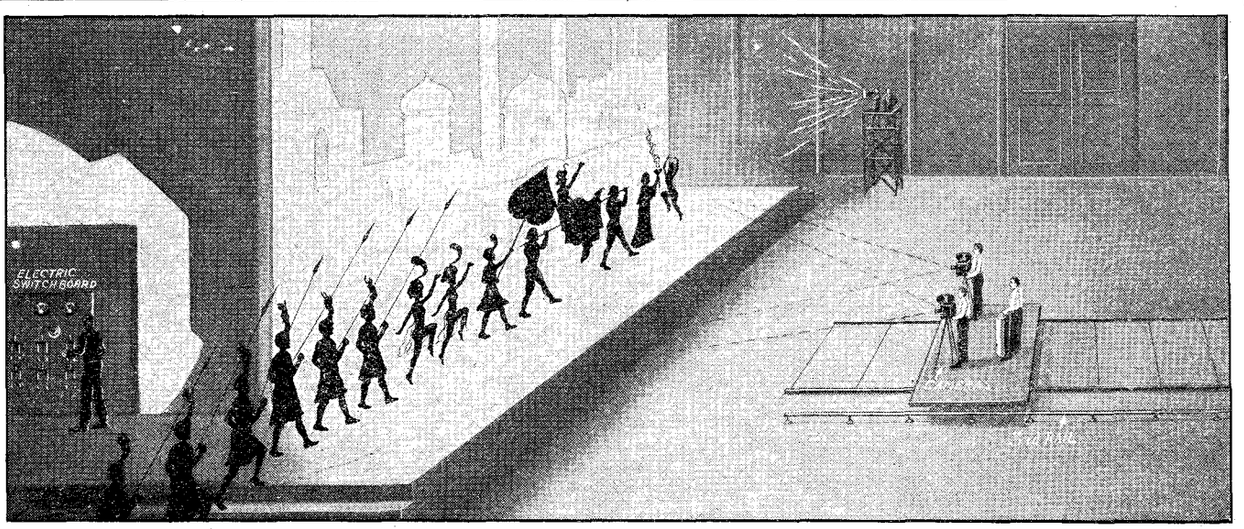


Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," Copyrighted by E. P. Co.

FIGURE 1. HOW THE "SILHOUETTE MOVIES" ARE MADE.

SILHOUETTE MOVIES

THE LATEST NOVELTY in the film world is a new and effective method of making silhouette pictures recently patented by C. A. Gilbert, and described by H. Gumpel in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, September). Pictures of this kind until recently had to be drawn by hand. From fifteen to eighteen individual pictures illustrating the progress in action are needed per second.

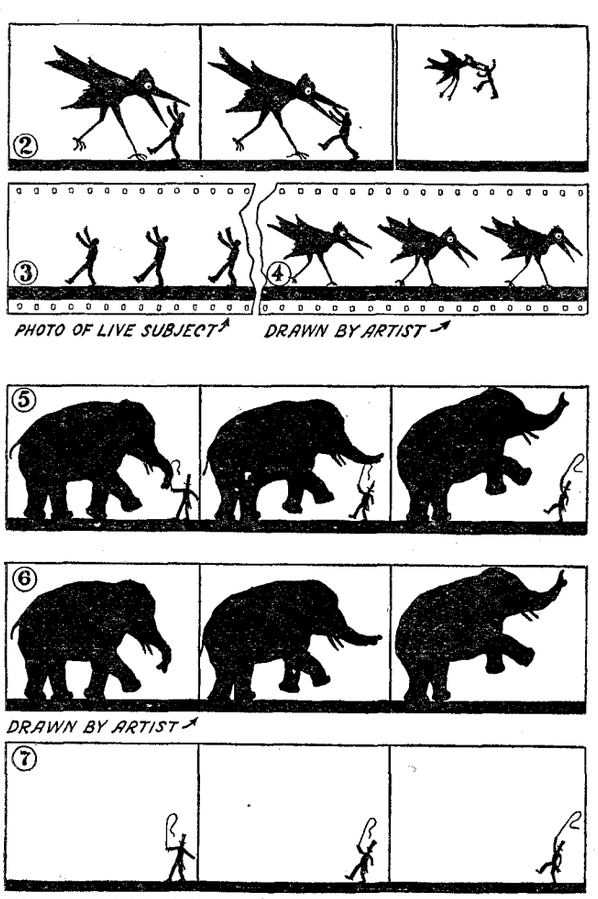
Since silhouettes produce the weird and unusual effect of black people moving in a black world, they are most suitable for comic pictures, and, as just explained, the individually drawn comic picture is expensive in manufacture. We read:

"Silhouettes could be produced by shadows thrown on a light screen. Shadows, however, do not produce a sufficiently sharp image. Gilbert's method consists rather of directly photographing the actors. They present the appearance of silhouettes by having their movements performed in front of a powerfully illuminated screen. The method used is shown in the illustration. Here we have a stage upon which actors are moving before the transparent screen, behind which lights are arranged to give the necessary illumination, but without throwing direct light rays through the screen.

"The screen forms the front of a box or small chamber, in which are lamps that brilliantly illuminate the rear side of the transparent screen. The arrangement is such as to prevent shadows from falling from actors upon the screen. Their position is indicated in Figure 1. If the lights are of sufficient intensity, pictures taken by means of a motion-picture camera in front of the stage, as shown in Figure 1, will be in silhouette. This method of producing the pictures presents the advantage of giving the actors entire freedom of movement, without reference to the illuminating arrangement.

"Gilbert's method admits of various interesting applications, by which novel effects can be produced. Figure 2, for instance, shows the picture of a tremendous bird eating a man. The actions of the man have been actually picturized (to use the language of the 'movie' industry), as shown in Figure 3, in a separate film. The bird, however, and his 'cruel' actions have been produced by the pen of an artist according to Figure 4. Then both films have been combined into the final working film, Figure 2, with its weird impressions. In a similar way films, Figure 5, of an elephant and his trainer have been composed by combining Figures 6 and 7. The trainer has here been an actual man, but the elephant, no matter how natural he may look, has been originated by an artist, which is decidedly more economical.

"The background of the picture, consisting, let us say, of buildings, is frequently produced by having a permanent drawing painted on the screen, before which the actors appear."



ART AND LIFE IN SILHOUETTE.
Man and animal are photographed separately, then combined.

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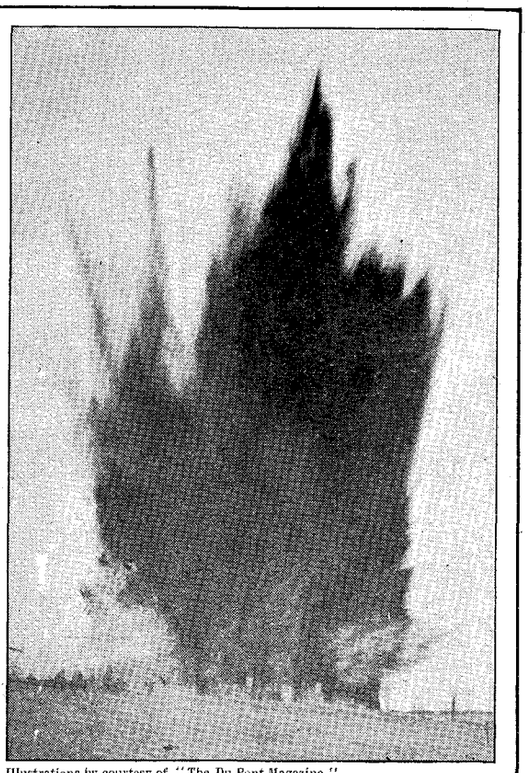
HOUSE-WRECKING BY DYNAMITE

THE EXPLOSION shown in the accompanying photographs is not a dastardly attempt to destroy property, but a praiseworthy and successful effort to do cheaply, quickly, and effectively what would otherwise have to be done at the expense of much money, time, and labor. The house in question, we are told by a writer in *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del., September) was a three-story stone dwelling on the farm of a well-known Delaware man. It had passed its usefulness, and the owner was desirous of removing it. Labor was scarce and the undertaking formidable, for the house had been most substantially built:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Du Pont Magazine."

THE BLAST.

"The stone walls, extending for the full three stories, were about twenty inches thick. The sills and beams were made of hewn logs, and many of the rafters were four-by-sixes. A glance into the cellar would lead one to think that the builders had intended a sky-scraper, instead of a modest dwelling, to rest on the foundations. A huge chimney made its way through all the floors. So heavy was this that, in order to hold it up, its base had been built several feet below the level of the cellar floor. The house was as solidly built as could be imagined.

"The problem was to raze it as cheaply as possible and, at the same time, to reduce to a minimum the work of collecting the resulting débris. It was practically impossible to hire hand labor, and, even if it had been available, the job, at a conservative estimate, would have required the work of five men for a month. Dynamite was decided upon as the means of accomplishing the task. There was no question but that dynamite would destroy the house. The difficulty was to get the walls to cave in instead of scattering over a twenty-acre field.

"The dimensions of the house were about eighteen by twenty-eight feet. After careful study, it was decided to place dynamite charges along three sides of the house. No charges whatever were placed along the fourth side, which was not all solid stone, but contained some framework.

"Accordingly, three holes about four feet deep were put down along the two short sides of the house and four along one long side. The bottom of each hole was about one foot away from the foundation. These holes were then sprung, or chambered, by exploding a small charge of dynamite in the bottom of each hole. Cavities large enough to hold several pounds of dynamite were thus produced. In each sprung hole were placed charges of 20 per cent. Red-Cross extra dynamite, varying from eight to twelve pounds each. This dynamite is not so quick in action as a straight or nitroglycerin dynamite and has a heaving rather than a shattering effect. A charge of this dynamite was also placed in the cellar, directly against the chimney, about three feet below the cellar floor. On the first floor were placed two charges, about twenty-five pounds each, of a 50 per cent. straight nitroglycerin dynamite. One charge was placed next to the open fireplace, and the other, snugly in a corner. Moist earth was packed down over each of these to form a 'mud cap.' In all, about 150 pounds of dynamite were used.

"As the electric method of firing was to be employed, the inside and outside charges and the cellar charge were connected up in series; that is, one wire from one electric blasting-cap was connected to one wire of another, and so on, until all the charges were in one series or circuit.

"After all charges were connected, the circuit was tested by placing the two end wires on the poles of a galvanometer. Upon so doing, the needle moved across the face of the instrument, indicating that the circuit was closed, had no breaks, and was ready to fire. The wires were then joined to two connecting wires, the connecting wires to leading wires, and the latter to the blasting-machine — an instrument for generating a current of electricity of sufficient amperage and voltage to travel completely through the circuit and fire each charge on the way. The blasting-machine was placed about 1,000 feet from the house.

"All was now ready for the blast. When every one had retired to a safe distance, the blaster gave the handle of the blasting-machine a swift, downward stroke. The electricity generated flashed through the leading wires to the charges, and all the pent-up energy in the dynamite was released amid a deafening roar.

"When the smoke and dust cleared away, it was found that all that was left of the structure was a mass of stone, wood,

BEFORE AND AFTER—95 PER CENT. OF THE WRECKAGE IN ONE PILE.

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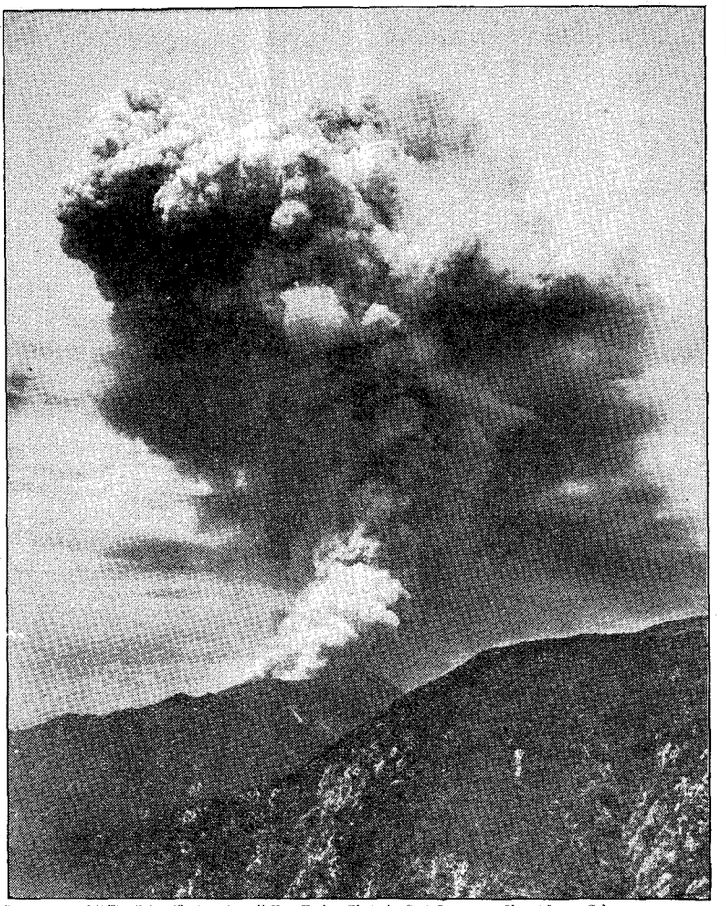
and mortar. So perfectly had the dynamite performed its work that fully 95 per cent. of the wreckage lay in one pile. The roof had dropt exactly over the cellar. A match was applied, and in a few minutes all that remained was a pile of stone which could easily be hauled away to be used for future building operations."

Results proved the wisdom of the experiment, as will be readily seen from the figures that follow:

"The cost of the dynamite for demolishing the house was about thirty dollars, and the labor charge was for only a few hours. Thus dynamite did the work quickly, economically, and well.

"This particular piece of work is typical of the achievements of dynamite in the general field of building-razing. Considerations of speed, economy, and effectiveness all favor dynamite for such work. Certainly it is vastly superior to the slow, expensive hand-labor method of tearing down structures whose years of usefulness have passed. Best practise in the housewrecking industry nowadays conserves human labor for the important work of reclamation."



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York. Photo by C. S. Lawrence, Mount Lowe, Cal.

CLOUDS PRODUCED BY FOREST-FIRE OVER SISTER ELSIE PEAK,

As seen ten miles away, from Echo Mountain.

CLOUDS FORMED BY FOREST-FIRES

THE TROUBLE with the efforts of "rain-makers" has been that they set about to effect a stupendous result with insufficient means. A sufficiently large ascending column of warm, moisture-laden air, as from a fire, will favor the formation of a cloud at its top; but no mere bonfire will suffice. Clouds have been seen to form above the mighty upward draft caused by a great forest-fire; and it is probable that any community that is willing to destroy a considerable forest area might be favored with a small shower as a result. Fred. A. Carpenter, writing in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York), says that the spectacle of a cloud-crowned smoke column is not an unusual sight in Southern California. Notwithstanding forest protection, fires in the timber or chaparral are not uncommon during the long, rainless summers of this region. The heat is intense and concentrated because limited to a small area, and there are consequently strong upward currents. Writes Mr. Carpenter:

"During the past five years a number of examples of local convection resulting from forest fires in Southern California have come under the writer's notice. They have many attributes in common, and yet they possess considerable individuality. . . . . .

"One of the fiercest forest-fires in this district, but one which covered a relatively small area, occurred on the morning of September 13, 1913. This fire destroyed the forest cover of Sister Elsie Peak (fifteen miles north of Los Angeles). In the case of this fire the writer was so near it as to be able to note many of its features. The notes made at the time state that a smoke column was observed ascending over the northwestern horizon. This pillar of smoke mounted steadily to a great altitude, and in a short time was capped by a well-defined cumulus cloud. Up to the hour of the appearance of the smoke-column, the sky was free from clouds, the day being unusually hot, the thermometer registering 90° F. as early as 8:30 A.M., and remaining above 90 degrees until 2 P.M. About 10 A.M. the fire-caused cloud mushroomed, and within an hour the western portion of the sky became filled with cumuli extending in uniform thickness to the seacoast beyond. The photograph of the smoke and cloud above Sister Elsie Peak (elevation 5,080 feet above sea-level) was made from Echo Mountain, which has an elevation of 3,500 feet above sea-level. The very rapid changes in the structure of the column made a focal-plane exposure necessary. The exposure was about 0.001 second at 10 A.M. The most striking feature of the cloud was the well-defined mantle (scarf cloud) which formed after the cloud mushroomed. This marked the dividing line between the smoke and the ensuing cloudy condensation."

Writing in *The United States Monthly Weather Review*, S. P. Fergusson and C. F. Brooks say that only six attempts have been made to measure the height of a cloud formed in this way, some in this country and some abroad. The heights varied from about 3,500 to 7,500 feet."

"From these examples it appears that the height at which cumulus clouds will form over fires depends largely on the dryness of the hot air ascending from the fire; and, therefore, that the height of the cloud base is generally greater over burning buildings than the height of the potential base if there were normal convection, but less over burning leaves or other material containing much water."

A HORNLESS PHONOGRAPH—Tone-arm, sound-box, and horn are all absent in a new type of talking-machine described in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, August) as follows:

"Instead of these we have a large, cone-shaped diaphragm of parchment fitted into a large circular aluminum frame. The center of the diaphragm is connected by a wire under tension, with the needle-holder. The sound as it comes from the record sets up vibration in the wire, and the vibrations are released in the form of recognizable sound directly from the diaphragm. The volume of sound is controlled by a special attachment on the arm protecting the wire, for those who desire this method, but is more readily controlled by the opening and closing of the doors of the cabinet. The simple twist of the needle-holder permits the playing of either hill and dale or lateral cut records on the same machine, and it therefore makes the new reproducer practically universal in its application. It is claimed for the

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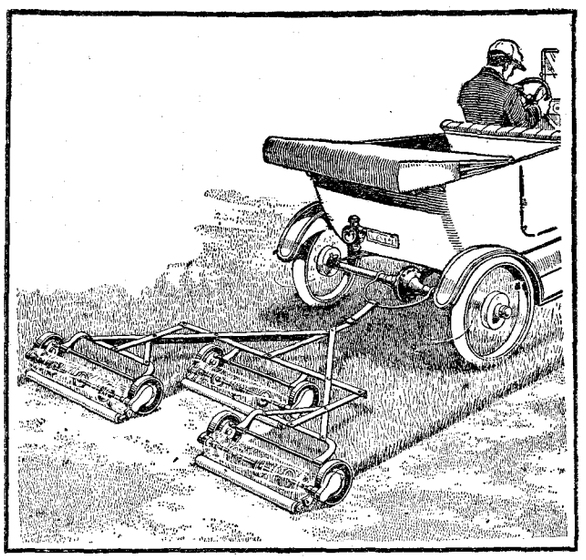
Pathé 'Actuell' that, inasmuch as the sound comes in its full volume direct from the reproducer to the ear, it does not suffer from the overtones or conflicting vibrations that sometimes develop when the sound is carried through an amplifying chamber and likewise by reducing the number of factors incident to tone-reproduction. Through the use of this large diaphragm surface, noise, if not entirely eliminated, is reduced to a point where it is not audible."

GERMAN IRON PLANTS IN FRENCH HANDS

THE RUINED CITIES on the French side of the border will be rebuilt with the aid of the German mines, furnaces, and mills of Thionville basin, undamaged by war. These great plants, now in the hands of the French, are being operated as fast as possible that they may contribute their utmost to the great work of putting France back where she was in August, 1914. We are told by Francis Miltoun, in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, August 21), that thirty blast-furnaces have already been lighted. Bismarck, says Mr. Miltoun, never pardoned himself for having, in the Treaty of Frankfort, accepted the tracing of the Lorraine frontier so that any part of the Briey basin became the heritage of France. The frontier of 1871 divided a great mineral deposit into nearly equal parts. Possession of the deposits left to France permitted that country to build up its chief iron and steel industries, notably those of Meurthe-et-Moselle. This department, of which Nancy is the capital, produced in 1913 nearly 3,600,000 tons of pig iron and



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics."

AN AUTOMOBILE AS A LAWN-TRACTOR.

2,500,000 tons of steel, while the Germans in the Thionville basin, on the other side of the border, produced 3,900,000 tons of pig iron, but did not make more than 1,600,000 tons of steel. Possession of the Thionville basin by the Germans opened the way for the continual harassing of the French armies, and the prolonging of the war by the provisioning of German ammunition- and armament-plants with basic raw materials. The interrelated basins of Briey and Thionville were the chief economic elements which made it possible for Germany to sustain the war so long. We read:

"The mines and plants of the French section were from the first all under direct fire of the firmly entrenched German batteries and many were destroyed. Out of seventy-four blast-furnaces in the region a third scarcely can be put into operation again before the end of the present year, and even this depends upon the acquisition of much construction and factory material of a special nature. The remainder will remain cold only if skilled workmen can not be had. Sixty per cent. or more of the local blast-furnaces are out of commission, and recuperation, at best, will be slow. French plants which were in possession of the Germans during the occupation of the region for four years were either destroyed or dismantled, and the equipment transported across the Rhine. In the Nancy district plants suffered bombardment by cannon and from the air. . . . The mines which had been in possession of the Germans, and which had been worked by them, were to a certain extent left in fair condition, this for the reason that the Germans thought they were to be theirs for all time. In the interval they claim to have extracted 14,000,000 tons of ore, a volume about equal to the annual exports from this region before the war. . . . . .

"Since the armistice German mines and furnaces in the occupied regions have been conducted under the sequestration régime. The . . . ministry of industrial reconstruction in France is the ruling power in the present operation of the former German plants. Since November 30 blast-furnaces have been relighted, but shortage of coke is preventing further activity."

The writer enumerates the former German plants that have now been reopened under French auspices, giving their names, sizes, and output. The banner plant of the region, that of the De Wendel firm, was but a few kilometers from the war-frontier. Two neighboring plants were offered for sale under the guaranties of the German Government during the war, and two companies, capitalized at about $50,000,000, had been formed to buy and operate them. Other plants are the Rombach, with seven blast-furnaces of 1,500 tons daily capacity, and other mills, furnaces, and ovens. Since the armistice former German directors and foremen have been discharged. Then there are the Hagondange plant of Thyssen, with its annual production of 450,000 tons of pig iron, 400,000 tons of steel ingots, and 120,000 tons of cement, and many others that lack of space forbids us to mention. The writer concludes:

"A late German report announces that the Lorraine Hutten und Bergwerksverein of Nilvingen is in process of selling its ore deposits which it possesses in Lorraine and in the basin of Briey, also its plants of Kneutingen and Feutsch. The same report states specifically that on the day of the armistice there were in the region sixty-eight blast-furnaces actually in operation, but that owing to the scarcity of coke these were subsequently reduced to twenty-six, and later to twelve.

"With the Peace Treaty now ratified by Germany, and with the many rough corners of readjustment smoothed off, the French administration is daily bringing these German-owned plants into operation to meet the pressing need of France. The lining up and the protecting of the various interests, private and public, German and French, is a work of imposing magnitude, but is being undertaken with a vigor hardly more noticeable elsewhere than in the basin of Thionville, which, with Briey, may be said to control the iron and steel trade of Europe."

AUTOMOBILES AS LAWN-TRACTORS—Lawn-mowing with an ordinary household auto, dragging behind it a fleet of common barnyard lawn-mowers, is advocated in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). Says this magazine:

"The cutting of grass in large parks and private grounds, golf-links, and other places where a neat appearance is desired, is a problem for which various solutions have been offered. Specially built power lawn-mowers, operated usually by gasoline-engines, have been used in many places with good results, but the cost of these machines, and the fact that they are often subject to heavy wear from continual high speed and, perhaps, from faulty springing, have diminished their usefulness. A method has been adopted for use on a golf-links which is characterized by great simplicity, and which does the work at a very good rate of speed. Three wide lawn-mowers are attached to a steel frame, as illustrated, and the whole is attached to the rear of an ordinary light automobile. The two mowers at the side overlap the central one by a few inches, to insure covering the swath completely. As the automobile did not have to be provided especially for this purpose, but was required for other purposes, for which it could be used when not engaged in drawing the mowers, the first cost of the apparatus was very low, consisting of only three mowers and a few pieces of angle steel. There is nothing to get out of order, beyond the mechanism of the automobile itself, and the mowers require no attention except sharpening and oiling. A swath about ten feet wide can be cut. The device is, of course, best adapted for use on large areas, where there is plenty of space for cutting rounded corners."

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THE NEXT STEP IN TRANSPORTATION

FIFTY THOUSAND TRAILERS are in use in the United States. We could use at least twelve times as many, for we have in service 600,000 motor-trucks. Besides these, ordinary motor-cars may often haul trailers to advantage. There is thus every reason, thinks Harry W. Perry, who writes under the above heading in *The Implement and Tractor Trade Journal* (Kansas City, Mo., August 9), to expect a rapid increase in the use of trailers, and he considers his title amply justified. Some of the points brought out by Mr. Perry in his article are that the trailer must be built specially for its purpose, as ordinary vehicles for horse-draft will not stand the strain; that a truck can haul one or more trailers with little increase in operating expense, and that on level, hard roads almost every truck has enough reserve power to haul two, or even three, trailers. This being the case, he is certain, he says, that the combination of trailer and truck constitutes the next forward step in efficient highway transportation. He writes:

"There are fifty or more trailer manufacturers in the country who are engaged in the production and sale of trailers on a commercial scale. Some are doing a large business, and the sales of trailers is increasing at the rate of from 50 to 100 per cent. a year in different States. There is no information as to the total number of trailers in use in the country, but at the end of last year there were 948 in Pennsylvania, while on February 1 there were 2,218 registered in New York. Based on these two States, it may be estimated there are more than 50,000 trailers in the country. This is a very small number as compared with the 600,000 motor-trucks in service, but the trailer is a comparatively new development, and as the majority of truck-owners and a great many farmers and others who own motor-cars could operate trailers with advantage and economy, there is every reason to expect a more rapid increase in the sale and use of trailers than has accrued with these two types of vehicles.

"In the first place, the automobile and truck industry has blazed the way for the trailer by educating the public to the advantages of the motor-vehicle. . . . In the second place, trailers are relatively inexpensive, costing approximately one-quarter as much as motor-trucks of equal load capacity. . . . Thirdly, the adaptability of the trailer to the solution of many special haulage problems in various lines of business and the tremendous savings it effects are obvious. . . . . .

"As made to-day by leading manufacturers, trailers are by no means a mere makeshift. It was learned long ago that horse-drawn wagons and light trailers built on wagon lines, could not be used with motor-trucks successfully and economically. Shocks and stresses are multiplied so greatly when speed is increased from three or four miles an hour to twelve or fifteen miles, with load, that wagon axles, wheels, springs, and iron tires will not stand up to the test. Hence, the most successful trailers are of very sturdy construction and generally follow design worked out through years of motor-truck practise. Rolled or prest steel frames, truck axles, truck springs, heavy-artillery-type wheels, and rubber tires are used.

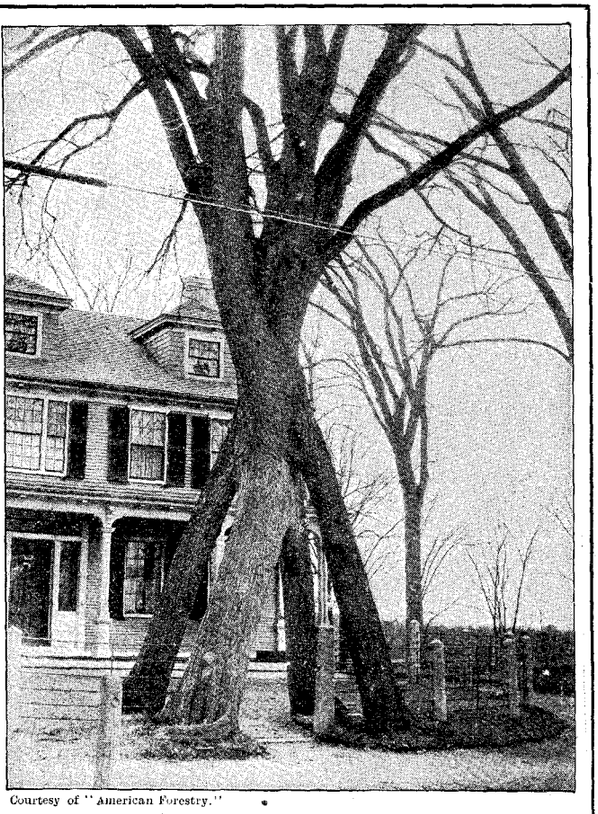
"Steel or iron draw-bars with special coupling devices to connect with the rear end of the truck or automobile are provided and are so connected with the steering gear of the trailer that the front wheels of the trailer track with the rear wheels of the towing vehicle, thus avoiding the cutting short of corners on short turns. Semitrailers having but two wheels are designed to be used with a 'fifth wheel' mounted on the rear end of the motor-truck chassis. This supports the front end of the trailer and acts as a combination of king-bolt and hinge, permitting the truck to turn under the front end of the semitrailer and allowing the rear axle of the truck to rise and fall with relations to the front axle of the truck and the trailer axle. The trailer draw-bars and the semitrailer fifth wheels are provided with springs to absorb the shocks of starting and stopping and the minor ones due to inequalities on the road surface.

"Trailers are built in all capacities, for loads of a few hundred pounds up to ten tons or more and for all sorts of purposes. The lighter, high-speed trailers for use with automobile runabouts and touring-cars are made with ball bearings and equipped with rubber tires, while the heavy-duty trailers for use with motor-trucks generally have roller bearings or sometimes floating bronze bushings and are fitted with solid rubber truck-tires.

"Because of the great diversity of uses to which trailers are put, there is the widest possible variety in types of bodies used with them. The body problem, in fact, is very similar to that of the truck body except that it is simpler, since there is no seat or cab to be considered; the frame of the trailer is a clear straight parallelogram. There is considerable demand from farmers for trailers fitted with farm-wagon-type bodies of 1,000 to 3,000 pounds capacity. Express-type bodies are also in large demand, while stake and slat bodies are widely used for general haulage and rural motor-express work, in capacities of two to five tons.

"Among those who have investigated the subject, it is conceded that the combination of motor-truck and trailer is the next forward step in efficient highway transportation. The reason for this is that, under favorable conditions of road and service, a motor-truck of a given capacity can haul one or more trailers of equal load capacity with comparatively little increase in operating expense. Thus, a five-ton truck can haul its own load plus five tons more on a trailer at an additional expense of from ten to twenty per cent., according to conditions, whereas the expense would be doubled if another truck were put on to do the work of the trailer. One of the principal savings effected by the trailer is that of an additional driver, at a wage of four dollars to five dollars a day; others are interest on investment, repairs, and overhaul, insurance, gasoline and oil, and tires.

"It will be evident that less fuel and oil are required to move a ton on a trailer than on the truck itself, since the trailer weighs only one-quarter to one-third as much as the truck."



Courtesy of "American Forestry."

THE ARBOREAL QUADRUPED

Described below.

A FOUR-LEGGED TREE—The possibilities of influencing tree-growth by human action are shown in the picture of an American or white elm which we copy from *American Forestry* (Washington). Says this magazine:

"The man who 'constructed' this tree as an entrance to his home was laughed at for his pains, but time has demonstrated that his faith was not misplaced. He took four sapling elms and planted them in a group, binding them together about twelve or fifteen feet from the ground. In time the trunks grew together, giving the appearance of a single tree 'on stilts.' It is known as the 'wishing-tree,' and small boys and girls in the locality believe that by walking in and out among the four legs of the trunk, a wish made in the process will come true. The tree stands near the State highway in the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts."

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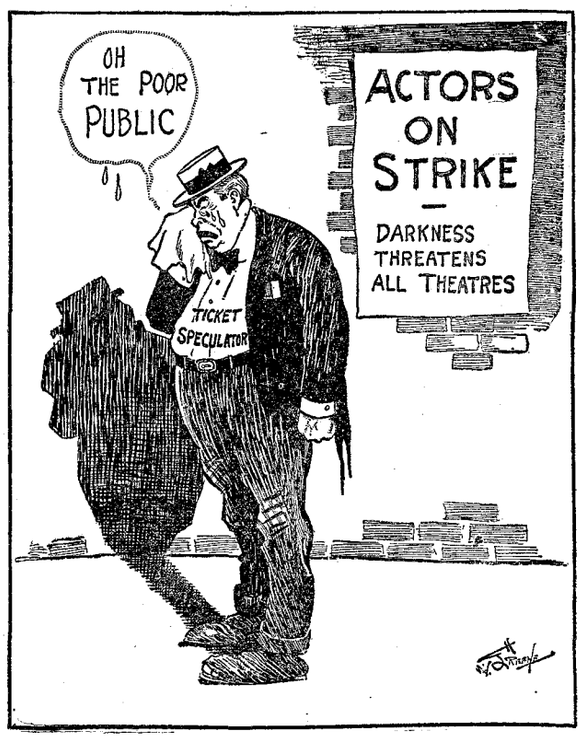
LETTERS - AND - ART

HOLDING THE MIRROR UP TO THE MANAGER

THE AWFUL THREAT of some of the theater-managers to retire if the actors were to win the strike made some of their critics express the pious hope that they would have to do it. The strike was eventually won by actor and manager alike, whichever point of view is chosen for preference. The actors won all the concessions they demanded from the managers in respect to extra salaries for overtime and the right to collective bargaining; the managers received the pledge that the "closed shop" would not be employed as a weapon against them. There remains for future rumination, however, some frank views of the manager which he may or may not find palatable. Mr. Walter Hampden, whose great success in "Hamlet" was achieved unaided by any of the professional managers, is quoted as having said before an Equity meeting in the course of the actors' strike: "When the managers are ready to receive us, let us not receive them." The theater belongs to the actor, he argued, and its business could quite well be conducted by actor-managers, and thus eliminate the class which Mr. Francis Wilson has called "speculative intruders." Sympathy with this view is exprest by several independent journals in commenting on the early threat of certain managers that if the Actors' Equity Association won the strike they would never produce another play. *The New Republic* (New York) writes:



ANOTHER VICTIM.
—Sidney Green in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

"Are these producing managers ready to put up their bond to this effect, or are they simply crossing their hearts? What is the precise nature of their promise? Can we depend on it? Will they make it explicit and coarse and binding, or is it only a promise in the eyes of God?

"Because if we have the perfect guaranty of these producing-managers, and managers like them, that they shall never produce again under given conditions, the fulfilment of those conditions becomes the one big object of the strike. If the day is here when Messrs. Brady and Belasco can actually talk of quitting the theatrical business, the Actors' Equity must fling aside every other consideration. On what terms will these managers quit and stay quit? They can have anything they like.

"Without the producing managers the theater might be elevated beyond a business and a profession, beyond the occupation of shrewd promoters and beloved vagabonds, to an art and a religion scarcely conceivable now. Do the managers believe this? Not likely. When they talk of quitting altogether they do one of the most unkind of all imaginable things—they raise passionate expectancies which they have no intention of fulfilling. They paint a mirage on the sky. They picture an ocean of wine before wanderers in a desert of prohibition. They add insult to the hard injuries of this strike."

Reedy's Mirror (St. Louis) is less outspokenly destructive of managers, but points the moral of the past in the light of the new possibilities opened up by the strike:

"The Equity Association of actors grows. If they can fill the Lexington Avenue Opera-house with vaudeville, they can put on other plays, old and modern. They can do drama without tawdry settings. They can find halls or tents and present art in which the play's the thing, in which the actor is not subordinate to the scenery. They can act parts they want to act; not parts wished on them by the managers. They can buy plays as well as the managers can. There are actors of large means, who can get money for production from the banks. They can develop a cooperative theater in which all pay will be leveled up. And as for taste and morals, if the actors are not better than the managers who subdue them to what they work in, God help the human race! It isn't the actors who have debased the American stage. It is the managers, out for the coin. One hopes for twenty-thirty-forty playhouses occupied by actor-made and actor-managed plays of all kinds. It would develop actor genius, now submerged. It would make for judgment of plays upon some other basis than an estimate of how low an intelligence and taste they can hit."

Mr. Arthur Hornblow, editor of *The Theater Magazine* (New York), writes to the New York *Times* to show how history proves the threatening manager in the wrong:

"Does he really believe that the drama in this country will not survive his withdrawal from the managerial field, that the dramatists will cease writing plays, that all the theaters will close, and playgoing become a thing of the past? Surely, Mr. Brady knows that in the theatrical business, as in every other sphere of human activity, there is no necessary man. If the managers mentioned were to retire from the theatrical field—an eventuality which all lovers of the theater would deplore—I venture to predict that the theater as an institution would still go on and prosper.

"Forty years ago, three important managers dominated our stage—Wallack, Daly, Palmer. In those days no one could imagine anything theatrically worth while that was not identified with their names. Yet how many among the present generation of theatergoers know they ever existed? They passed out and still the theater continued and waxed more prosperous than ever before.

"Lack of a sense of humor—above all, lack of a sense of equity and justice, is responsible for most of our present-day troubles."

The Newark *News* views the possibility of an arrangement between playwright and actor in the managerial capacity as conditioned on the necessary factor of "business sagacity"—

"It was abundantly supplied by the old-time managers, whether they furnished anything else or not, and it is readily admitted that without such support the theater as an institution, artistic or otherwise, can not exist. There is no reason, however, to despair in this respect, altho neither actors nor authors have ever been credited with excessive business astuteness. . . . . .

"Another factor which would operate considerably against the complete success of such an artistic alliance as is contem-

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plated is the probable opposition of the so-called booking kings represented by the Shuberts and Erlanger. It is a well-known fact that for years they have controlled the main theaters throughout the country and that it has been difficult for theatrical enterprises to exist without their support.

"That the majority of the managers outside the booking syndicate are at heart in sympathy with the actors is the belief of Francis Wilson, one of the most intellectual and far-seeing of those allied with the strikers. He said the other day: 'Everybody in the Producing Managers' Association is for the actors except the Shuberts and Erlanger. They speak the word and, unfortunately for themselves and for us, the rest are only rubber-stamps, because these men control the booking interests of the country.'"

The "speculator nuisance," which the actors have shown how to handle, will be hardly tolerated in the future by the manager. Says the New York *World:*

"Detecting one of the fraternity in the act of selling seats at illegal prices, they compelled him to disgorge three hundred tickets for the price originally paid for them and to sign a paper acknowledging his speculation and promising not to repeat it. The tickets were then returned to the box-office for sale at regular rates.

"This is a perfectly simple and effective remedy for an evil of the theater which managers have long tolerated. Why has it been left for actors to apply it and to give theatergoers a protection they never had before? One of the things that have alienated public sympathy from the managers in the present quarrel was the belief that patrons were allowed to be gouged without a sincere effort by them to prevent the extortion."

The actors' point of view is stated in the New York *Times* and *The Outlook* (New York) by Miss Barrymore, who enlarges on some of the grievances which show the color of the manager:

"People understand, I think, that all my experience, under one management, has been a happy one. Mr. Frohman never made a contract and always kept his word. The time when I began work and the time before that, when the older members of my family were acting, was the day of the individual manager. As a business the theater wasn't so well developed. There were plenty of practical disadvantages. But at least there were courtesy and a sense of high tradition. Actors of that day were 'the ladies and gentlemen of the company.' They were addrest accordingly. Now it is, 'Here, you!'

"The change began with the great combinations of managers. From that time on making more money, at any sacrifice of standards, has been the one end. Of course, there are exceptions. It is the general tendency that I'm talking about. A good many managers appear to think they are simply merchants and the actors are their stock in trade. They must make all the decisions and everybody else must accept them.

"When they think more money can be made that way, they put on a lot of plays that the best of the profession are ashamed of. They think nothing of the honor of the theater as an institution. Of all the childish things that have been said against us the funniest is that the actors are forgetting the dignity of their art! What has any of these managers done to keep the stage on a high level? . . . . . .

"Six years ago the Actors' Equity Association was formed in an endeavor to correct some of the more flagrant abuses that had crept into the theatrical profession. The actors, having no organization with which to protect themselves, were being ruthlessly exploited.

"For instance, there was no limit to the period of free rehearsals and no guaranty for any definite period of work—this, of course, is not referring to sporadic individual cases, but to the vast majority. Companies would rehearse eight or nine, or even more, weeks and close up with less than one week's salary. Even at the present time the chorus of one prominent musical show has already rehearsed for eleven weeks without salary, and the chorus of another prominent musical show rehearsed for twelve weeks without salary, during which time most of them had to pay a bill of $60 for shoes.

"Some time ago the custom crept in of paying only one-half salary for the week before Christmas and the week before Easter. Certain managers 'improved' upon this idea, until some contracts called for no less than seven half-salaried weeks during the season. Again, in one-night stands in the West, where Saturday is the worst night in the week theatrically on account of all the stores being open, certain managers made it a practise to cut Saturday-night performances, take a sleeper-jump to a town where Sunday performances could be given (the actor, of course, paying for his sleeper), and then docking the actor for the Saturday night lost and not paying him for the Sunday performance—or performances—given."

When the strike was settled, Mr. Cohan is reported as saying: "I told you the actors couldn't close me up, not in a thousand years—and the actors didn't close me up. It was the stage hands!" In this "buoyant explanation," worthy of *Jack Falstaff*, the New York *Times* thinks, the story of the power of the non-artistic side of the theater which joined its forces with the actor is summed up. *The Times* adds:

"The striking Equity actors have this consolation: Let who will be victor, they have all the spoils—at least for the present. Hereafter actors, and even chorus girls, will be properly paid for rehearsals. It will no longer be possible for a manager to convince himself that a play is bad by rehearsing it with a full company for six weeks, at no expense whatever, and then discard it after paying only one week's salaries. Hereafter if there are extra holiday matinées and Sunday performances, the actors will be paid *pro rata*. The new contract is, in fact, far more favorable in all its terms than the contract for which the Equity Association struck. It provides for arbitration in case of a dispute, and it recognizes the Equity Association in the appointment of arbitrators. The actors on their part pledge themselves again to the open shop, granting the manager full freedom in choosing his cast. It is to their great credit that they have conceded this point from the start, offering a heavy bond for its fulfilment."

GIVING AWAY THE AUTHORS

AUTHORS AS WELL AS ACTORS are prone to give away the game under the lure of "good advertising." With the stage it has more than once been pointed out that interest has flagged when the mystery, and consequently the glamour, has been removed. When so acute a critic as Mr. Heywood Broun gets a new cue one can never tell what use he'll make of it to strip the glamour from popular writers, as he does in the New York *Tribune* about Tarkington and others, and all on the basis of a publisher's indiscretion:

"It seems to us that Booth Tarkington belongs at the top, or thereabouts, in American letters. We will be surprized and disappointed if 'Penrod' does not persist for a century or so. And yet much of Tarkington's work is flawed by a curious failing. Almost invariably the novels are carefully thought out to a certain point, and then they weaken. This point occurs, as a rule, within a chapter or so of the end. The story 'hangs,' as the race-track reporters express it, in the last few strides. In 'Ramsey Milholland,' for instance, it seemed to us that Tarkington, after a minute development of a theme, cut it off abruptly. He was, according to our impression, a little tired and anxious to have it over with before he had actually reached the finishing mark. To-day we received a story which may provide an explanation. 'Booth Tarkington,' says a publisher's note, 'probably uses more lead pencils than any other writer in America. Always he has disdained a typewriter.

"'He works at an artist's drawing-table, and,' the story continues, 'with a little stock of paper before him he then sets about the actual business of composition very slowly, very carefully. Every phrase—almost every word—is pondered, balanced, scrutinized before it is permitted to pass. As often as not a dozen phrases have been rejected before the final one which seems to readers to come so trippingly has been arrived at. Individual words are scored out again and again.'

"All this makes the slackening of vigor toward the end of a long novel comprehensible. Tho a man begin with a dozen well-sharpened pencils, catastrophes are sure to occur in the course of fifty or sixty thousand words. Finally, the author finds himself with an aching wrist and only one pencil, which has grown a little dull. If he is to add another chapter he must pause to find a safety-razor blade and sharpen up. And so instead he rounds off the tale while lead remains.

"On the other hand, we feel certain that Harold Bell Wright composes on a typewriter, pausing only once every twenty-four hours to oil the machine with a little treacle.

"Robert W. Chambers uses an adding-machine and Theodore Dreiser favors an ax."

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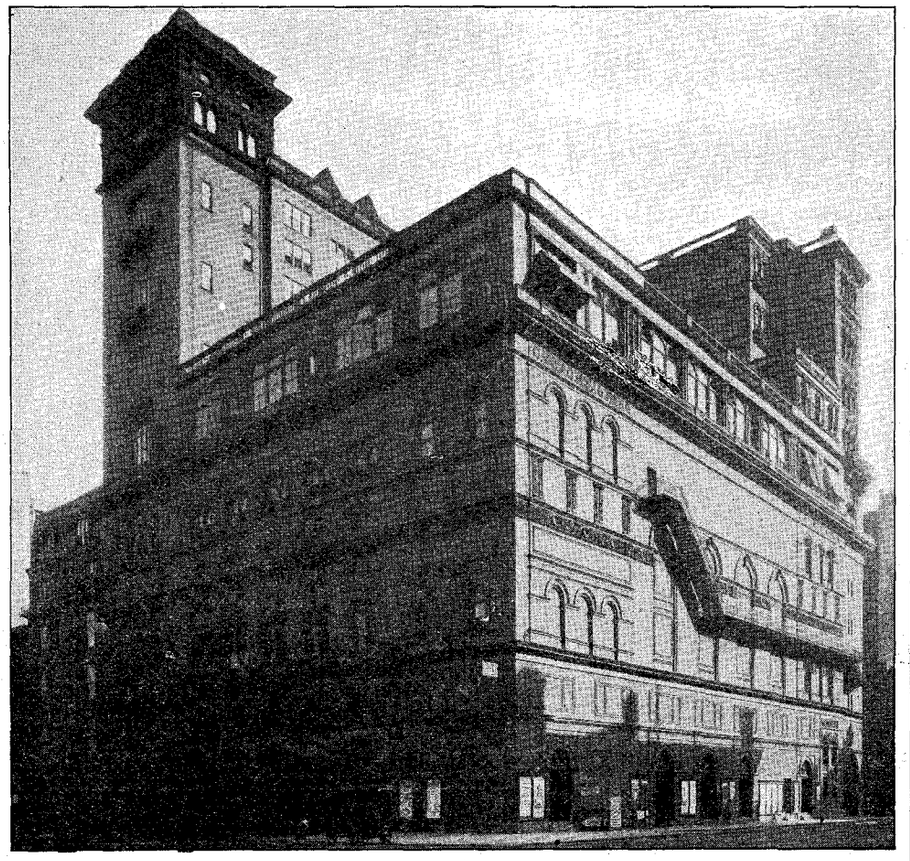
MUSIC PATRONIZED BY MR. CARNEGIE

MR. CARNEGIE'S RELATION to the fine arts hardly extended beyond a civic patronage of music. It is not recorded that he bought pictures or rare porcelain, two pursuits much favored by the moneyed class. Even his donations to the cause of music have a peculiar impersonal quality that leads some to question how far his soul was touched by melody. He had no box at the opera, nor was he likely to have been a frequent attendant upon the orchestral concerts that his benefactions did so much to foster. His interest must be taken in a civic sense, and his whole personal relation to the world of music was so detached that, as Mr. Krehbiel points out in the New York *Tribune*, "nothing seems to have been suggested to the necrologists by the existence of Carnegie Hall in New York and the spacious music-room with its organ in the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg." The musical public, suggests Mr. Krehbiel, fail to look upon Carnegie Hall "as a public benefaction, like the numerous libraries scattered over the English-speaking world," while the hall in Pittsburg ranks as a "negligible feature" of the great institution of which it is a part. All this is explained by the fact that in the public mind "they are not sufficiently detached from business enterprises to be considered gifts to the people." Strangers to New York might be found to hold the same views as the Cincinnati visitor:

"I remember the surprize with which a musical friend from Cincinnati, after his first visit to Carnegie Hall, received my explanation of the generous-sounding inscription spread across the front of the building. He had imagined that, like the great hall in his own town and its organ, established by Reuben Springer, one of Cincinnati's truly great citizens in the middle of the last century, it was a gift to the city, administered by a committee of public-spirited men commanded to make it serve artistic purposes only, and was not a little amazed to learn that instead it was the property of a corporation and that Mr. Carnegie held it to a strict accountability for its administration. The stockholders, indeed, were (and I suppose still are), in fact, mere trustees, for the money which built the hall all came from Mr. Carnegie and the stock which gave them a legal status cost them nothing; but it was Mr. Carnegie's firm resolution that the hall should pay for itself. This is the explanation of the high rent of which concert-givers have always complained and the addition of so many costly studios. In Pittsburg I fancy that philanthropy in musical matters is absent from the minds of the citizens in connection with the music-hall, because it never became the home of a permanent orchestra, much as such an institution was desired, not only by the music-loving portion of the city's population, but also by the trustees of Carnegie Institute themselves."



"MUSIC-HALL OF NEW YORK FOUNDED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE."

From this inscription, spread across the front of the building familiarly known as Carnegie Hall, observers might suppose that here was one of Mr. Carnegie's many philanthropies; but teachers who desire studios or musicians who may seek to hire the house for concerts are said to feel the force of "Mr. Carnegie's firm resolution that the hall should pay for itself."

Mr. Carnegie's possible relation to music might be deduced from some further facts about the Pittsburg orchestra. He was in no mind to feed the public music as well as books:

"Mr. Carnegie, I know, would have been glad to see the Pittsburg orchestra, which once existed, built up to be one of the city's ornaments, but he was stout in a determination that it must be maintained by the public. I also know that the trustees cherished the wish even more ardently than Mr. Carnegie, for in the latter years of the orchestra's existence, about a decade ago, I was invited to deliver an address at the annual founder's day exercises, and at the request of the trustees I made a plea to the people to put an enduring foundation under the organization, which, like nearly all the symphony orchestras in the country, rested only on the subscriptions of a few public-spirited guarantors.

"Tho Mr. Carnegie would not assume a burden like that which Major Higginson carried long and gloriously in Boston, he was yet proud of the Pittsburg orchestra. That I found out on the occasion of a visit made by the band to New York—a visit for which Mr. Carnegie paid the expenses, I believe, tho he never admitted the fact to me. On the contrary, he took advantage of the fact that the orchestra was in New York to enforce upon me the knowledge that he was not its financial backer in its home city. He came down from his box in the intermission, sat on the arm of my chair, asked about the merits of the band, and added: 'They get nothing from me. If Pittsburg wants an orchestra the people have got to pay for it. I don't give them a cent.'"

While so much of the millionaire's musical history is somewhat negative, Mr. Krehbiel shows that there was more to his interest in the art than the music of the organ installed in his Fifth Avenue house and sometimes played at breakfast-time, or the skirling of the piper at Skibo Castle, whose morning call is said to have drawn old shoes from guests indignant over their broken sleep. Mr. Krehbiel adds:

"He was glad of the praiseworthy function of an annual Christmastide performance of Handel's 'Messiah,' and if he had had his will I think New-Yorkers would also have had an annual performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.'"

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THE MISREPRESENTED MAN OF GENIUS

"MUTE, INGLORIOUS MILTONS" haven't survived the eighteenth century. Gray seemed then to have no doubt about them, tho they were dead; but Mr. St. John Ervine, of the twentieth century, is a confirmed skeptic about to-day. There are none now, he affirms, "altho there are many inglorious persons who imagine that they are Miltons." He follows with a tone of flippancy that might, if uttered in the churchyard, have put the whole "Elegy" out of Gray's head. "A Milton may be 'inglorious' for a period, but he is never 'mute' for a moment." These things are not said as a belated criticism of an old and venerable poem, but as an up-to-date illumination of a very contemporary novel. Mr. Somerset Maugham's story entitled "The Moon and Sixpence" is one of those on everybody's lips at present; and a demand in it is made on the reader's "credulity" that, according to Mr. Ervine, is "not easily satisfied." One is asked to believe that "a man can lead a commonplace and insignificant life as a stock-broker until he reaches the age of forty, and then, under a compulsion which is not made acceptable to the intelligence, develop into a painter of genius so rare that it is not recognized by any one, except a Dutchman, until after his death." Mr. Ervine will be identified as the author of "John Ferguson," the play presented by the Theater Guild of New York that has achieved such a success that it outlived the summer and even the actors' strike. Writing in the Manchester *Guardian*, he brings to his support the cases of various geniuses, which would seem to weaken the basis upon which Mr. Maugham's character rests. We see:

"Mr. Maugham insists that his stock-broker had never manifested any of the signs of genius until he had reached the age of forty. His behavior up to the time he achieved that difficult and wayward age had been so dull and without distinction that visitors to his house were barely aware of his existence. His wife, who had some acquaintance with men of quality, allowed it to be known that he was a quiet, humdrum person who was so embarrassed by the presence of distinguished or partially distinguished people that he could not bear to sit in the same room with them. On the few occasions on which they encountered him he made no impression whatever on them. His wife and son and daughter were so unaware of the demon within him that they could not believe he had bolted from them to paint pictures in Paris; they believed the worst.

"The blooming time of genius is not a fixt period. A man may become a great poet so early in life as Shelley and Keats, or a reputable novelist so late in life as William de Morgan; and I am not denying that Mr. Maugham's character could have lived to the age of forty without painting pictures of genius, nor am I denying that he could have died without general recognition of his quality. Some men of genius flower early in life, some flower midway through their lives, and others flower late in life; and sometimes a man of peculiar genius, such as Synge, will seem to be a fool to those who slightly know him. . . . . .

"But I do deny that any man of genius can live in this world for forty years without manifesting in some way the quality of his spirit, even if he has not exprest it in definite work. I do deny that it is possible for a man of genius to pass out of the world unrecognized by any save one man. A man of genius, even during the period when his quality is dispersed or incoherent, displays some sign of the stuff that is inside him if he only does so in the shape of peculiar behavior or a twisted form of speech. Indeed, during the period of incubation a man of genius is more likely to manifest the signs of his unique individuality than he is in the period of development and achievement; he conforms more closely to the common rule when he is on the pinnacle than he does when he is at the base. Mr. Yeats looked like a character in 'Patience' in the days when no one had ever heard of Mr. Yeats, but in these days, when his genius is universally recognized, he dresses in no more notable manner than the rest of us dress. Unassembled genius invariably expresses itself in divergence from the normal habit, but when the genius has been assembled it conforms to the normal habit, so far as it is convenient to do so, simply because conformity in minor, unimportant things sets the man of quality free for contests in major and fundamental things. The man who conducts a revolt against silk hats and evening-dress at the age of twenty may be a man of unassembled genius, but if he is still conducting that revolt at the age of thirty his genius begins to be dubious, and if he continues to conduct it at the age of forty he is merely a fool; for the measure of a man of genius is not the degree to which he revolts against the common things of existence, but the degree to which he utilizes them and presses them into his service."

There are other men who sought a new environment for the flowering of their genius as well as the Maugham hero who abandoned his wife and children and fled to Paris to paint pictures. Mr. Ervine makes a novel choice:

"St. Paul went to Damascus in one mood and returned in another, and the process of change was certainly dramatic, but St. Paul was a man of notable character before he went to Damascus. The story of his conversion does not deal with a man of utterly insignificant nature who suddenly and miraculously becomes a man of unique significance; it deals with a man who had a high spirit and manifested it from the beginning of his career. Miss Cavell was always Miss Cavell, altho it was not until the Germans made her known to the world that the world was aware of her; and the spirit of that plain and simple Christian lady was as stout and unyielding in the days when she was an unknown nurse as it was on the day when she was shot. Those who knew her must have known that she had the capacity to do what she did even if she were never called upon to do it. Those who knew St. Paul before he became a Christian must have known that he had the quality of leadership. Those who knew Synge intimately must have known that he had some strange and unique power, altho they might not have been able to say in what way that power would be exhibited. I suggest to Mr. Maugham that if his hero was the man of genius he invites his readers to believe he was, then it was utterly impossible for him to conceal that genius from the eyes of his intimates."

Mr. Ervine will not have it, either, that a man of genius can die without any recognition save that of one man. The complaint, too, that they are not encouraged is not nearly so cogent as that they are not kept in order. But they are not left alone:

"Every man of genius has his guard of honor, composed, like the King's guard, of picked men, and that guard of honor is usually strong enough to compel attention of some sort from the generality of men. Meredith, according to Mr. S. M. Ellis, complained almost to the end of his life of the indifference of his countrymen, but Meredith had a guard of honor of the most distinguished men of his time. If Mr. Hutton, of *The Spectator*, frowned heavily on 'Modern Love,' there was compensation surely in the praise and devotion of Swinburne, and Rossetti, and John Morley? I doubt whether any man of genius has failed to raise a strong troop of devoted followers. General recognition is slowly accorded to a great man, and this is very natural, for a man of genius is conducting, or proposing to conduct, the generality of men to a stage of thought or feeling to which they are strange, and the common man will not yield himself to a leader until he has learned to trust him; but altho general recognition is slow in coming to the man of genius, the particular recognition of acute-minded men comes to him very soon, if not immediately. If *Strickland*, the artist in Mr. Maugham's novel, had been the great painter his creator claims him to have been, he would certainly have attracted to him a group of admirers who would in time have compelled the world to pay heed to him.

"Men of genius are not neglected, nor do they die of starvation. They decline either to be ignored or to perish from lack of food. They insist on receiving tribute from the crowd, and they demand not merely the necessities of life, but in some cases the luxuries of life. Wagner complained constantly of the lack of money, but Wagner was never poor. What he demanded was, not enough to live on, but more than enough to live on. The legend that Meredith lived on the contents of a sack of oatmeal while he wrote his masterpieces is pure myth. He was particularly addicted to the pleasures of the table and could not have written his books on a diet of oatmeal. His letters are full of references to food and wine, and, like Dr. Johnson, he contemplated writing a cookery-book. He had the capacity, which every man of genius has, of being highly interested in the most ordinary things. It is your third-rate person who is not interested in food and drink."

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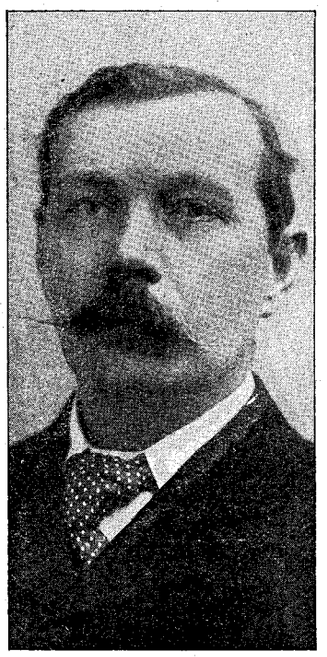
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CONAN DOYLE FOR SPIRITUALISM

IN SPITE OF THE INJUNCTION by the Bishop of London, many British clergymen are adherents of the doctrine of spiritualism. Besides these, according to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, there are at least fifty professors so minded in various seats of learning. The Bishop, at a great meeting in Hyde Park, we are told, warned his hearers "against tampering with such things, as if they were still uncanny and, possibly, unclean—a verdict that was common enough a few years ago." "Many have been led astray," said the Bishop, to which Sir Arthur replies: "How strange that the Church should attack us for confirming its own doctrine of immortality—its basic creed, in fact." Sir Arthur, especially since the war began, has been one of the outstanding figures in the ranks of believers in spiritualism which have been enormously swelled in England in the past five years. He has delivered many lectures besides writing a book called "The New Revelation," and Mr. Charles Dawbarn, who interviews him for the London *Daily Chronicle*, says "it is notorious that he has been greatly attacked for his advocacy of the new cause and has lost friends thereby." Sir Arthur's faith is so firm he thinks "we could knock sideways many of our objectors if only they had been present at a sitting" held not long since in his own house. It is thus recounted by him:



THE CREATOR OF *SHERLOCK HOLMES*,

Who thinks it odd the Church should oppose the doctrine which supports its central creed, belief in immortality.

"It was very touching and convincing. A young man, highly connected on both sides, but unfortunately a dipsomaniac, had been cared for and saved by two Americans, both spiritualists, who had brought him into touch with his own dead mother. These Americans sat with us at a séance here, and the mother controlled one of them. It was wonderful to hear this sweet, purely English voice coming out of the throat of an American.

"The incident began by the medium, with a fellow American, walking down Oxford Street. Both were attracted by the dejected figure of a young man in front of them. They saw by clairvoyance the vision of a woman bending over him with infinite tenderness. It was his mother. And now we have the pleasure of knowing that the young man is utterly reformed.

"He has given up his bad habits, and his two psychical friends are taking him away to America, where he will have, at least, no temptation to drink.

"I shall never forget the beauty of the 'séance.' We were greatly affected when we heard the medium, in a voice so clear and sweet, sing two lines of the mother's favorite hymn, 'Sun of my soul.' The medium is a chaplain, I may tell you, and I have advised him to give up his ministry and devote himself to psychical work."

Because the churches have failed in the present crisis, Sir Arthur maintains, spiritualism has been the gainer. People get cold comfort from ordinary religion—

"Sermons are full of windy words and dogmatic assertions. Men have largely ceased to go to church. It is not that they are irreligious. It is that they have outgrown this presentment of religion. Is it not remarkable that in the lectures that I have delivered up and down the country quite half my audience are men?

"I myself was skeptical in the early days. As a young medical man I was a materialist, tho I believed in God because I felt that behind the 'immutable laws' must be Somebody who had made the laws immutable. You remember that Napoleon, when on his way to Egypt, pointed to the stars and inquired of his staff—no doubt skeptics to a man—'Gentlemen, who made these?' Well, that was my view. But I was a doubter—I wanted proof of everything. In spiritualism, as I can now see, I spent too long a time in demanding proofs of things already proved.

"I have long since passed the stage of inquirer or investigator. *Proofs!* My dear sir, my shelves are full of them." [Sir Arthur pointed to the numerous books on the subject—over one hundred in number—which stared from shelf above shelf in his library.]

"It is not true that scientists are divided about the genuineness of the communications. It is true that Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, and others rejected them, but without adequate examination.

"Huxley was 'not interested'; Spencer resisted spiritualism on *a priori* grounds. Indeed, one may say that these distinguished scientists, so splendid in their own domain, adopted an unscientific attitude toward these new phenomena.

"The scientists who have examined into the manifestations are almost unanimous in believing them, tho they differ upon the religious interpretation. Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, Russel Wallace, and at least fifty professors could be quoted upon our side. Many clergymen are adherents in spite of the Bishop of London's injunction."

Sir Arthur's picture of the Heaven of the New Revelation has nothing to do with "harps" or "celestial choirs"—

"But there is a great deal of a higher intellectual life stript of grossness and materialism—the curse of the present day. Therein the inhabitants follow out their destiny much as we do here. Those who are intellectual pursue their speculations and their artistic pursuits, and every gift finds its full fruition there. Those who were less spiritual on earth remain in some intermediate state until they are ready to progress.

"Heaven, as we understand it, is the final goal of all. The passing period of development varies according to the advancement or merit of the soul. But it is strange to find persons of apparently inferior position on earth occupying there an exalted place. For the man who has worked up from humble beginnings is likely to be more highly considered than he who has had every advantage, but has been comparatively inactive throughout his life.

"Nor is one's individuality merged in the new world. One is broadened, but is still tinged by the old views. The teaching of the other world is that all religions are good as long as they lead to spirituality, and are bad as far as they retard it. The man of low spiritual stature is longer traveling through to the higher plane than the other. He is isolated from contact with the best spirits, save when they descend to him upon missionary work."

It was at one of the largest memorial services held in London that the Bishop uttered his warning against spiritualists, naming Sir Arthur especially as one to be guarded against. In the indirect manner favored by English journalism we get from the London *Morning Post* the gist of the Bishop's statements, and it is curious to note that his warnings are accompanied with the recital of an incident that the spiritualists might claim as testimony to their faith:

"In the course of his address, delivered from a drumhead, the Bishop of London said that they were assembled in memory of 700,000 dead soldiers and 57,000 dead sailors. He would say to the bereaved that the honor of God was pledged that they should see their loved ones again. Were the dead far from

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them? No. He knew the case of a boy of nineteen who was killed by falling 13,000 feet from a shattered airplane. Shortly afterward his mother saw his form, wondrously bright, come up to her, and she felt his arms around her, and his lips on hers. And then in a voice of indescribable tenderness the boy said: 'No, mummy, I am not allowed to come back to you on earth again,' and vanished.

"Our faith, continued the preacher, did not depend on these visions, but they enforced what we were promised. The husband, brother, or son was exactly the same five minutes after death as he was before. Have nothing to do, said the Bishop of London, with this attempted communication with the dead. He believed such attempts were leading many away. He believed himself that it was a sin to seek to know what one could not know. Let great scientists, let Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Conan Doyle, do what they liked, but do not let the ordinary mourner spend his hours in trying to get into communication with the dead."

JEROME K. JEROME IN REPLY

AMONG THE CRITICS of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and his book on "The New Revelation" is a fellow man of letters, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, whose authorship of the famous play, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," presents him as a man who has made excursions in the spiritual realm. A new religion, "founded upon human reason on this side and upon spirit inspiration upon the other, which is what the spiritualists claim their scheme to be," he says, is something he should welcome; but he finds nothing in Sir Arthur's book to disturb his unbelief. The "signs" which are brought forward, he says, "can be and have been performed by conjurors making no claim to spiritual assistance." Mr. Jerome, whose article in *Common Sense* is quoted by the New York *Tribune*, takes up the case of Sir Arthur and presents without prejudice the picture of mental states accompanying his conversion:

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JEROME K. JEROME,

Who feels Sir Arthur's "signs" of the reality of spirit-communication are no better than conjuror's tricks.

"Sir Arthur admits that before he became converted he would occasionally return from a séance 'puzzled and disgusted.' What he had witnessed struck him as either fraud or folly so supreme as to render the whole subject unworthy of attention. The 'explanations' by which spiritualists sought to remove his skepticism did not satisfy him 'at the time.' Before his conversion he admits having come across mediums whose performances imprest him, but who were, later, detected in trickery. After his conversion he appears to have had no experiences calculated to weaken his faith, while the 'explanations' that had before this time appeared so unsatisfactory to him he is now able to regard as 'a rough approximation to the truth.'

"One of the first things that appears to have shaken Sir Arthur in his reliance upon his own reason was that a 'fact' he could not himself believe had been attested by three eye-witnesses, 'all men of honor and repute.' I do not doubt for a moment that these three gentlemen did actually see a certain Mr. Home, a medium, 'float out of the window and into another at the height of seventy feet above the ground.' But I have to bear in mind that less than two hundred years ago men of 'honor and repute,' men of intellect and education, kindly Christian gentlemen—were attesting in open court that they had seen old women riding through the air on broomsticks! They knew—these men of 'honor and repute'—that the words they were speaking would condemn some poor old creature to the torture of the stake. There can be no doubt that they honestly believed what they swore to. Belief in witchcraft was in the air they breathed. It was part of their religion. Its accompanying 'physical phenomena' were doubted only by heretics and skeptics. The gradual rise of rationalism in Europe has cleared men's eyes so far as this particular delusion is concerned. The man of 'honor and repute' to-day who saw an old lady riding through the air on a broomstick would consult a specialist. Man is a more self-contained creature than he knows. His heaven and his hell, they are within him. The mystery and marvels that confound him are contained within the cells of his own brain."

Mr. Jerome matches Sir Arthur's "proofs" with tales of the supernatural from his own experience, all, he maintains, equally conclusive, only the upshot of them was eventual explanation on the physical plane. From these he turns to express his regretful rejection of the belief in spirit communication and his belief in its bankruptcy as an aid to religion to-day:

"With gladness would I accept a new religion 'founded upon human reason on this side and upon spirit inspiration upon the other.' But what are we offered? On this side the darkened room, the ubiquitous tambourine, the hired medium (sometimes 'detected in trickery' and sometimes not), now tied into a chair, and now locked up in an iron cage; the futile messages, proved frequently to be 'concoctions,' vague prophecies of the kind that we can read in any 'Old Moore's Almanac.' These things do not appeal to my reason. We have descriptions given to us of the spiritual world that are supposed to clinch the matter. It is a description of the sort of place that everybody wants to go to. All our more respectable earthly desires will be gratified. Life's little luxuries we shall continue to enjoy without trouble and expense. We are to be reunited to our loved ones, and everybody is to be good looking and aged about thirty. We are to be very, very happy. Am I asked to accept this sort of thing as proof of 'spirit inspiration'?

"Where is this 'new religion'? What does spiritualism preach? Or is it content with the world as it is? I take the last five years. Has spiritualism done anything—is it doing anything—to help man to be less brutal, less hypocritical, less greedy? Has it done anything—is it doing anything—to lessen the appalling wickedness that is threatening, like some foul weed, to poison the whole earth? For five years savagery and cruelty have been preached to us from pulpit and from press. Our children are being taught it at their mothers' knees. Vengeance and hatred are the new virtues. Christ, amid roars of laughter, is mocked in our parliaments. What has spiritualism done—what is it doing—to help mankind to recover its senses, its manhood; to rescue its soul from being withered by lust and passion?"

DECREASING PRESBYTERIANS — The usual question for Presbyterians when the annual statistics for the denomination have appeared has been, "How much have we gained?" But this year, says *The Continent* (Chicago), the answer is, "Nothing; instead, we have lost." Some cold comfort is sought for this state of affairs:

"The numberable Presbyterians in sight of U. S. A. affiliations are nearly 29,000 fewer than a year ago—a thousand fewer than two years past. Since the decrease corresponds, however, to the simultaneous experiences of other church bodies in our country, it can not be regarded as a sign of unhealth peculiar to Presbyterianism. Doubtless, as in sister churches, congregations of Presbyterians have declined in effectiveness because of the absence of their pastors in war-work. Persons inclined to charge the ministry with incompetence should give due weight to this negative testimony bearing in the opposite direction; pastors are at least sufficiently effective to render the withdrawal of their force and effort immediately noticeable.

"No doubt it is lack of pastoral oversight which accounts for the startling increase of 15,000 in transfers to the suspended roll—a total of practically 70,000 church members who have simply disappeared from sight during the past year."

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CURRENT POETRY

A NEW literature, a new mode of expression, has taken root in the East-Indian mind, we read in *The Asiatic Review* (London), and East-Indians have begun to find an outlet for their native sentiments and ideas not in their own vernaculars, not in the melodious dialects of their country, but in the English tongue. Of this new literary generation the first poet came from Bengal early in the last century, and he has been followed by a train of poets, lyrists, and dramatists of no mean order. So far no great prose writer has arisen, which is only natural, for the "history of literature proves that poetry invariably develops before prose." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is described as being now the "soul of this new literature," and the following is one of her most famous lyrics:

INDIA TO ENGLAND

By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

"Is there aught you need that my hands withhold,
Rich gifts of raiment or grain or gold?
Lo! I have flung to the East and West
Priceless treasure torn from my breast,
And yielded the sons of my stricken womb
To the drum-beats of duty, the sabers of doom.

"Gathered like pearls in their alien graves,
Silent they sleep by the Persian waves;
Scattered like shells on Egyptian sands,
They lie with pale brows and brave, broken hands;
They are strewn like blossoms mown down by chance
On the blood-brown meadows of Flanders and France.

"Can ye measure the grief of the tears I weep
Or compass the wo of the watch I keep?
Or the pride that thrills through my heart's despair,
And the hope that comforts the anguish of prayer?
And the far, sad, glorious vision I see
Of the torn red banners of Victory?

"When the terror and tumult of hate shall cease,
And life be refashioned on the anvils of peace,
And your love shall offer memorial thanks
To the comrades who fought in your dauntless ranks,
And you honor the deeds of the deathless ones,
Remember the blood of thy martyred sons!"

The counsel that in the easier days of peace we must not forget the supreme sacrifice of those who fell on the field of action continues to appear in after-war verse. A recent expression of this idea in the Sydney *Bulletin* is vigorous and is nobly conceived in the spirit of the higher humanity.

EARTH SONG

By David McKee Wright

Mother and maker of us all,
The flags are down, the trumpets cease;
Dead war beneath its splendid pall
Has yielded place to living peace.
By all we wrought and all we said,
Make thy sons worthy of their dead.

We tore thy breast with steel and flame;
And in the hate that brimmed to flood,
Hard-smiting in thy holy name
We drenched the fields with brother-blood.
By that wild tempest hot and red,
Oh, make us worthy of our dead!

The pain, the wrath, the shame, the scorn
Are passing like the clouded night;
The promise of the growing morn
Is golden in the people's sight.
What thought is here that we should dread
If we be worthy of our dead?

There comes no challenge loud and vain,
No vaunting of unchastened pride;
No kingcraft fills a world with pain
That wrong of might be deified.
Oh, not in vain the millions bled
If we be worthy of our dead!

The little voices faint and fail;
A grander music fills our ears.
Only in dreams we hear the wail
Far-rising from the murdered years,
While the new days lift up their head,
Worthy of us and of our dead.

Above the graves the grasses nod,
Below the fort the poppies bow.
Mother of all, to thee and God
The war-taught nations make their vow—
By stars that shone and hopes that led
We shall be worthy of our dead!

A storehouse of appealing poems of varied excellence is the second series of "A Treasury of War Poetry" (Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston), edited by George Herbert Clarke. In contrast to the foregoing poem, the memory of the dead is here presented to us in the case of an individual.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

By John Hogben

"Somewhere in France"—we know not where—
he lies,
Mid shuddering earth and under anguished skies!
We may not visit him, but this we say:
Tho our steps err, his shall not miss their way.
From the exhaustion of War's fierce embrace
He, nothing doubting, went to his own place.
To him has come, if not the crown and palm,
The kiss of Peace—a vast, sufficing calm!
So fine a spirit, daring, yet serene,—
He may not, surely, lapse from what has been:
Greater, not less, his wondering mind must be;
Ampler the splendid vision he must see.
'Tis unbelievable he fades away,—
An exhalation at the dawn of day!

Nor dare we deem that he has but returned
Into the Oversoul, to be discerned
Hereafter in the bosom of the rose,
In petal of the lily, or in those
Far jeweled sunset skies that glow and pale,
Or in the rich note of the nightingale.
Nay, tho all beauty may recall to mind
What we in his fair life were wont to find,
He shall escape absorption, and shall still
Preserve a faculty to know and will.
Such is my hope, slow climbing to a faith:
(We know not Life, how should we then know
Death?)
From our small limits and withholdings free,
Somewhere he dwells and keeps high company;
Yet tainted not with so supreme a bliss
As to forget he knew a world like this.

In "Lochaber No More," in the same volume, we hear the genuine cry of the Scot in grief. Also in swift broad lines of description the poet succeeds in producing a convincing picture of the native heath of the fallen soldier. Readers will recall the earlier poem of this title by Allan Ramsay (1686–1758), in which the soldier is pictured as saying good-by to his sweetheart as he sets out for the war.

"LOCHABER NO MORE"

By Neil Munro

Farewell to Lochaber, farewell to the glen,
No more will he wander Lochaber again.
Lochaber no more! Lochaber no more!
The lad will return to Lochaber no more!
The trout will come back from the deeps of the sea,
The birds from the wilderness back to the tree,
Flowers to the mountain and tides to the shore,
But he will return to Lochaber no more!

Oh, why should the hills last, that never were young,
Unperishing stars in the heavens be hung;
Be constant the seasons, undrying the stream,
And he that was gallant be gone like a dream?
Brave songs will be singing in isles of the West,
But he will be silent who sang them the best;
The dance will be waiting, the pipes will implore,
But he will return to Lochaber no more!

Child of the forest! profound is thy sleep,
The valley that loved thee awakes but to weep;
When our fires are rekindled at dawn of the morn,
Our griefs burn afresh, and our prayers are forlorn;
The night falls disconsolate, bringing no peace,
No hope for our dreams, for our sighs no release;
In vain come the true hearts and look from the door,
For thou wilt return to Lochaber no more!

"Moira's Keening," in this book, is an Irish elegy that may be offered as a true counterpart to the preceding.

MOIRA'S KEENING

By Norreys Jephson O'Conor

O mountains of Erin,
Your beauty is fled;
Beyond you, in Flanders,
My darling lies dead.

Through the dunes and the grasses
Bespattered with blood,
They bore him; and round him
Bareheaded they stood,

While the chaplain in khaki
Was reading a prayer,
And the wind for his keening
Was moaning an air.

O son of gray Connaught,
No more shall we stand
By the dark lough at evening,
My hand in your hand,

And talk of a houseen
To hold you and me,
The scent of the heather,
The gorse on the lea.

Yet, bridegroom of mine,
You are waiting afar,
Past the peak and the blueness,
The shine of thon star,

Where Mary the Mother
Is bending her head,
And you sleep at her crooning,
O boy of mine! dead.

Reverence and affection for nature shine in "Fellowship" in the Sydney *Bulletin*, a poem which is especially impressive because its tone and manner are so strikingly suited to its spiritual suggestion.

FELLOWSHIP

By Mary Gilmore

Who hath not walked abroad and, musing, heard,
Deep in the shaded wood the piping bird,
Or turned and listened, silent, till it seemed
He felt the earth slow-breathing where it dreamed;
Who hath not seen new-webbed upon the green
The spider's silken knot, and touched the thread
With reverent fingers and low-bending head,
Feeling that He with this frail thing had been;
And hath not felt Him in the quiet hour,
Nor heard His footstep where the wistful tree
Answers the wandering winds in melody,
Nor marked the midgling utter forth His power?
When He comes gathering in this scattered host,
How strange will such one feel, how lone, how lost!

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WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

A new Department that will present authoritatively each week the key facts of the world's progress and reconstruction

RAILWAYS OPERATED AT A LOSS BY ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

INSTEAD OF THE REPORTED PROFITS for the English Government in the operation of railways from the opening of the war down to the end of 1918, there was an actual net loss of about $119,000,000, it is declared by the National Bank of Commerce in New York in the September issue of its *Commerce Monthly*. For the present year it is estimated that the charge on the public for government operation will run to about $370,000,000. The bank says:

"During what may be termed the war-period of government railway control in the United Kingdom, lasting from August 5, 1914, to December 31, 1918, the average net annual operating revenue of the roads exceeded that of 1913, in spite of a slight deficit in the first part of the period ending with December, 1915. The amount of the railways' net income in 1913 had been granted them as a yearly guaranty by the Government at the outset of the war. These figures, which are shown in a recent statement presented to the British Parliament, do not, however, include extra wear and tear arising from additional traffic carried, which is estimated at $200,000,000, and for which the Government still remains liable to the companies. As a result of this liability, it is estimated that during the period considered, the Government, altho making an apparent profit of $81,000,000 from running the railways, actually sustained a net loss of some $119,000,000.

"The year 1918 marked the end of a balance of revenue, a large deficit being unavoidable in the 1919 operation of the railways. This year's revenue is estimated at $725,000,000, the decrease from last year being due to a large falling off in government traffic. Expenditures are estimated at the unprecedented figure of $881,000,000, because of increased cost of labor and materials. The resulting deficit is $156,000,000. In addition to meeting this deficit, the public treasury must pay the railways their annual guaranteed revenue. As a result the charge on the public for government operation of the railways during the current year will be about $370,000,000."

ADVANCES BY FRANCE TO ITS STATE RAILWAYS

Of the five principal systems, the Eastern, Paris & Orleans, and Southern have had most frequently to recourse to the state for financial aid to meet dividends and interest. The advances by the state are given by the National City Bank as follows:

	Eastern Ry. (*Francs*)	*Paris & Orleans* (*Francs*)	*Southern* (*Midi*) (*Francs*)
1914	62,585,000	51,242,000	19,690,000
1915	87,731,000	19,868,000	17,407,000
1916	49,322,000	24,200,000	30,102,000
1917	65,800,000	22,000,000	30,000,000
1918	115,535,000	77,683,000	48,309,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN 1919 IN THE UNITED STATES

Statistics based on an analysis for the first five months of 1919 reveal the fact that upon an investment of $18,000,000,000 the return at the present is only 2½ per cent., or less than half the earnings which were considered adequate by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1917, notwithstanding an approximate increase of ten per cent. up in passenger-rates and twenty-five per cent. in freight-rates.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE

Total clearings New York Clearing-house for calendar year 1918	$178,533,248,781.90
Total clearings New York Clearing-house 1919 to June 30	104,511,665,798.83
Total clearings in 174 clearing-house cities in United States for 1918	332,350,688,090.00

BANKS IN RICH STATES

Illinois has one bank for each 4,225 of its population; New York, one bank for each 10,465; Pennsylvania, one bank for each 6,029, and Massachusetts, one bank for each 8,546.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790-1919

(From a report issued by the National City Bank of New York.)

(In millions and one decimal)

	Imports	Exports			Excess of	
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Imp'ts	Exports
1790	23.1	19.7	.5	20.2	2.8	.....
1800	19.2	31.8	39.1	71.0	20.2	.....
1810	85.4	42.4	24.4	66.8	18.6	.....
1820	74.5	51.7	18.0	69.7	4.8	.....
1830	62.7	58.3	13.1	71.7	....	8.9
1840	98.3	111.7	12.0	123.8	....	25.4
1850	173.5	134.9	9.5	144.3	29.1	.....
1860	353.6	316.2	17.3	333.6	20.1	.....
1870	435.9	376.6	16.1	392.8	43.2	.....
1880	667.9	823.9	11.7	835.6	....	167.7
1890	789.3	845.3	12.5	857.8	....	68.5
1900	849.9	1,370.8	23.7	1,394.4	....	544.5
1913	1,813.0	2,428.5	37.3	2,465.9	....	652.9
1914	1,893.9	2,329.7	34.9	2,364.6	....	470.6
1915	1,674.2	2,716.2	52.4	2,768.6	....	1,094.4
1916	2,197.9	4,272.2	61.3	4,333.5	....	2,135.6
1917	2,659.3	6,227.2	62.9	6,290.1	....	3,630.7
1918	2,945.7	5,838.7	81.1	5,919.7	....	2,974.1
1919	3,095.6	7,084.9	*140.0	7,224.9	....	4,129.1

* June estimated.

"BRADSTREET'S" BUSINESS FAILURES

(*For six months ended June 30, 1919*)

1919 No.	*1918* No.	*1917* No.	*1919* Liabilities	*1918* Liabilities	*1917* Liabilities
2852	5398	7157	$66,371,694	$70,085,706	$85,237,929

JAPAN'S COAL OUTPUT

The output of the coal-mines of Japan increased from 21,083,000 tons in 1913 to 22,901,000 tons in 1916 and 27,500,000 in 1918. The growth of the industries is shown by the increase in industrial consumption from 7,530,000 tons in 1914 to 10,426,000 tons in 1916 and 16,020,000 tons in 1918. As fifteen new mining companies were established in Hokkaido, Kynshu, and other islands, it is expected that the production will be considerably increased this year. The total consumption of coal in Japan was 18,055,000 tons in 1913, 20,440,000 tons in 1916, and 25,980,000 tons in 1918, thus leaving relatively little margin for exports.—*New York Times.*

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

From a table compiled by *The Journal of Commerce*, showing a comparison of the losses by months for the first half of this year with those of two preceding years:

	1917	*1918*	*1919*
January	$36,431,770	$37,575,100	$29,446,325
February	29,587,660	20,688,155	26,891,950
March	17,523,000	20,273,980	22,201,900
April	18,597,225	20,108,900	15,484,750
May	24,968,800	20,545,900	16,516,300
June	15,513,270	24,890,600	20,475,750
Six Mos.	$142,621,725	$144,082,635	$131,016,975
July	16,143,050	24,537,000	.....
August	21,751,100	31,476,650	.....
September	13,812,490	13,434,300	.....
October	26,384,450	75,412,300	.....
November	20,198,025	12,333,750	.....
December	26,360,300	15,737,750	.....
Year	$267,271,140	$317,014,385	.....

LIVING-COSTS DOUBLED IN FOUR YEARS

According to the results of an investigation just completed by economists of the War-Trade Board, the cost of living has gone up 102 per cent. in the United States, 107 per cent. in Canada, 133 per cent. in England, and 200 per cent. in France since the beginning of the war. The inquiry was begun soon after the signing of the armistice in an effort to determine the effect of the war upon living-costs in the United States and also in the principal European countries. Prices in all the leading industries in this country were analyzed and a comparative study was made of fluctuations during the war in countries abroad. In connection with the reported advance of 102 per cent. in the United States during the four years from 1914 to 1918, it is worth noting that *Bradstreet's* index-number of wholesale commodity prices advanced 117 per cent. from August 1, 1914, to November 1, 1918.

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EDUCATION · IN · AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

AFTER-WAR EDUCATION

TWO COURSES EVERYBODY NEEDS—Among the many things all are learning as a result of the war, two are of special appeal and interest to Americans, whether they are in school or college or have advanced in life's long course of education to a professional or a business career. First of these is *Education in Americanism;* the second, *Knowledge of the Nations Reborn* through the cataclysm of the world-war. Readers will at once recall that the subjects mentioned have been extensively treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST during the past twelve months and that the courses came to a pause only with the end of the school term in June. That the Educational Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST was in the vanguard of the march of two **Nationally Momentous Ideas** is evident from the fact that during the past few months so great a volume of information and suggestion on these subjects has come to light all over the country. This is more obviously to be noted of Education in Americanism, tho none the less true of knowledge of the nations reborn. We append a list of the articles previously published.

Patriotism in the Schools	Sept.	21, 1918
Americans of Austrian Birth	"	28, "
Columbus Day	Oct.	12, "
France's Storied Fields	"	26, "
Greeks in America	Dec.	7, "
Armenians in the United States	Jan.	4, 1919
Czecho-Slovak Republic	"	11, "
Swedes in the United States	"	25, "
Jugo-Slavia	Feb.	1, "
Norwegians in the United States	"	8, "
Poland	"	15, "
Danes in the United States	"	22, "
Lithuania	Mar.	1, "
Poles in the United States	"	8, "
Greece	"	15, "
Spaniards in the United States	"	22, "
Armenia	"	29, "
Bohemians in the United States	April	5, "
Roumania at the Peace Table	"	12, "
Lithuanians in the United States	"	19, "
The Case of Schleswig	"	26, "
Syrians in the United States	May	3, "
Ukraine	"	10, "
Americanism at Its Source	"	17, "
Finns in the United States	"	24, "
Lettonia	"	31, "
Jugo-Slavs in the United States	June	7, "
Esthonia	"	14, "
Letts in the United States	"	21, "
Finland	"	28, "

WEIGHED BY LEGAL AUTHORITIES—Instances in proof of the profound and intense interest in Education in Americanism might be gathered from competent observers in all walks of life—from the thinkers, who are more numerous than generally supposed, among so-called unskilled workers, from skilled artizans in industrial plants, from the executives of manufacturing and commercial establishments, from lawyers of leading corporations, from judges on the bench in high courts of justice. No better testimony may be offered, perhaps, than that of legal authorities, whose chief objective is a correct understanding of the laws of the land and of the rights of its citizens. Here is an actual happening offered as proof.

During the latter months of the war an American citizen of foreign descent was convicted in a State in the Middle West of offense against the Espionage Law. In imposing sentence the judge made an earnest avowal of his regret that sentence must be pronounced, for he said in so many words: "Tho the law requires that you must be sentenced, having been found guilty, **our society is largely to blame** for the fact that you acted as you have acted. It endowed you with the rights of American citizenship and then permitted you to go your way in life without ever fully educating you in the rights and duties of American citizenship." By way of another testimony we cite the watchword of Education in Americanism uttered by Mr. George T. Page, of Peoria, Illinois, president of the American Bar Association, who, in a speech at Boston on September 3, characterized as "a most dangerous difficulty" the fact that lack of Americanization work had left most of the great body of foreigners in this country "wholly incapable of even becoming students of our form of government." He did not ignore, moreover, the need of better civic education among the native born when he said: "All our people should have proper instruction as to the meaning of the citizen's right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

AMERICANISM AMONG OUR READERS—No more vivid and picturesque evidence of the nation-wide intentness on Americanism could be found than this department has received in letters from its readers. The enthusiastic welcome and appreciation shown not only by descendants of foreign nationals, but also by Americans whose line in this country can be traced back till lost in the distance, have been a constant encouragement and satisfaction. And we have been no less imprest by letters of frank adverse criticism even when the letters were somewhat unnecessarily acrimonious. Members of the various **foreign nations settled here,** as is the case with families who are bound together by ties of affection, have their own groups, their own likes and dislikes, their own disputes and differences. If an outsider makes a statement on the family, some member or some group will disagree with him violently, even tho others of the family may support his views. Now, in telling the story of the foreign nations settled in this country our practise is to consult unquestioned authorities, whether in published works or in interviews with various members of a particular nation who are of recognized standing. As a guard against inaccuracy in the record of the information provided by these authorities we invariably submit an advance proof to them, which is subject to their correction and amendment.

OUTSTANDING BENEFITS OF THE SERIES—By far the greater number of the letters elicited by the articles on Education in Americanism are commendatory in the extreme. From them we learn that two classes of readers have been greatly served. Of these we mention, first, **large business organizations** which have dealings with foreigners or naturalized citizens. As is well known, the pay-rolls of many industrial plants list enough members of foreign race to form a good-sized community of their own. From such employers we receive frequent requests for permission to reprint one or another of these articles for distribution among their employees in all divisions from the executive offices down to the root department of the plant. Again, inquiries reach us from companies engaged in the divers forms of insurance and other lines of business because they find approximately located in these articles whole undiscovered populations. But the warmest tribute to the human value of the series appears in letters from those nationals who suddenly find themselves put in touch with the social centers of their race from which in the vicissitudes of years they have become separated. This is particularly the case when the proportion of a certain nation settled here is small and widely spread. To all Americans the series is of high value, we are told, because in reading the articles they learn the distinction between the many races they brush elbows with in the day's work, whether in school or in business and are no longer reduced to the ignorant formula of dubbing them "foreigners" as tho all came of one race and from the same unknown country. This makes for national understanding, which means national cooperation, which means **national progress.**

NATIONS IN REBIRTH—Many of the nationals treated in these columns come from countries overseas to which the war has brought rebirth. These ancient nations, henceforth to rank as new states, in accordance with the principle of self-determination, have a twofold claim of interest on our attention. First, as the ancestral home of thousands of our fellow Americans, and, secondly, as countries with which there will soon be established relations in diplomacy and commerce, in the professions and in the arts and sciences. New marts of trade and new sources of intellectual wealth are opening in these countries, which explains why so many educators and so many persons in business and in professional life make use of these articles as a supplementary course in geography. Above all, there is the fascination of intimate touch with **nations of an individual history** centuries old which are coming into new being. In addition to the two series of articles above reintroduced to our readers, we shall present in due course a group of special papers prepared by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane and other authorities in the immediate service of the United States Government.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

OUR VISITOR, BELGIUM'S "FIGHTING CARDINAL"

A SERENE AND FEARLESS VOICE, late in 1914, called Belgium to its duty "in the face of that Power that has invaded our soil and occupies the greater part of our country." That voice, which was heard around the world and became in a way the spiritual expression of a whole people, declared, "The authority of that power is no lawful authority." Nearly two years later, in July, 1916, the same clear voice rang out above the multitudes densely packing the Brussels Cathedral: "My children, never bend your necks to the conqueror!" Two years of threats and persecution had only made Cardinal Mercier more forthright in proclaiming Belgium's right to freedom. Later, in the midst of the deportations which roused the protests of the whole civilized world, Cardinal Mercier's protest outrang many more vioent ones. "This is no longer war," he wrote to the German Governor-General, von Bissing, "it is an attack on humanity." And near the close of the conflict he summed up his undiminished defiance in a single sentence uttered to the German rulers of Belgium: "Right violated is still right: injustice supported by force is still injustice."

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A CARDINAL AND A PRESIDENT.

Belgium's famous prelate, here shown with President Wilson, comes to visit us, "not distinctively as a churchman," but rather as a great world-citizen.

For these reasons, in addition to his exprest desire, the Cardinal does not come to this country "distinctively as a churchman," but rather as a revered representative and envoy of the Belgian people to the people of America. He is here, as he exprest himself to Charlotte Kellogg (Mrs. Vernon Kellogg), whose character sketch of "The Fighting Cardinal of Belgium" is the leading feature in the current *Delineator*, "to interpret the gratitude of Belgium toward your great Republic, notably for the creation of the admirable Commission for the Relief of Belgium." He added, with exquisite courtesy: "A few weeks passed on your soil of great initiatives and powerful achievements will give back to me, I hold the hope, a little of the vigor of my own youth, in an hour when the task seems very heavy for aging shoulders."

He has been welcomed here with a warmth seldom exceeded in recent years. "To the people of this country Cardinal Mercier is more than a personality," says the New York *Tribune*. "He is an institution. When his people were crusht under the iron heel of German military rule, his voice alone was heard round the world in protest. His courage was compelling. It made of him a world figure. He revitalized the whole Church—Protestant and Catholic—throughout America and the Continent. There is scarcely a Protestant pulpit in America that has not sounded his praise."

Aside from his love for America because of her continued aid to his war-torn country, the New York *Herald* points out, Cardinal Mercier has a personal attachment for the United States. A maternal uncle, the Very Rev. Adrian J. Croquet, was for many years one of the "great pioneer missionaries in this country":

> He was born in 1818, in the same little town (Braine d'Alleud, near Waterloo) as was his distinguished nephew. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1844. He served first as a professor at Basse Wavre and later as assistant pastor in his native place.
>
> In 1859 Father Croquet crossed the Atlantic and settled in Oregon. For the next thirty-eight years he was in charge of the missions of the Grand-ronde Reservation in that State. His name in that region will ever be held in veneration. He was commonly referred to as "The Saint of Oregon." He returned to Belgium for his last days, and after four years among his relatives died August 8, 1902.

The same writer gives us this brief biographical sketch of the Cardinal:

> Cardinal Mercier was born on November 22, 1851. His parents and all the family were known for their honesty, simplicity, and piety, a typical Belgian family.
>
> The Cardinal studied at St. Rombout's College at Malines and at the diocesan seminary of the same place. He was ordained to the priesthood April 4, 1874. He studied theology at the University of Louvain. In 1877 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy of the seminary of Malines. Five years later the young priest was called to Louvain to become professor of Thomistic philosophy. In 1886 Pope Leo XIII. appointed him a domestic prelate, with the right to the title of Monsignor.
>
> The Cardinal was known to the entire world of philosophy and science for many years before he was advanced to the cardinalate. More than a quarter of a century ago when the Catholic University of America was established at Washington, D. C., Archbishop Keane entreated Pope Leo to prevail upon Cardinal

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Mercier to come to that institution of learning. The Pontiff, however, did not want to deprive the University of Louvain of her great son.

Soon afterward the Pope intrusted to Cardinal Mercier the task of renewing the interest of the world in Thomistic or Scholastic philosophy. This "Neo-Scholastic philosophy" is thus described by Father Stillemans, pastor of the National Belgian Church of St. Albert, in New York City.

"Neo-Scholasticism is the development, not merely the resuscitation, of the scholasticism of the Middle Ages of which St. Thomas Aquinas was the great exponent. It is a philosophy essentially based on science, modern science, followed up in every avenue of investigation, and while its principles are those of Aristotle and Thomas, its chief concern, however, is with the present-day systems. The systematic explanation of phenomena which it provides presupposes a complete knowledge of the details furnished by each science. Newman very thoroughly explains this in his 'Idea of a University.' His explanation is: 'The comprehension of the bearings of one science on another, the use of each to each, and the location of them all with one another—this belongs, I conceive, to a sort of science of sciences, which is my conception of what is meant by philosophy.'"

Those who have studied under Cardinal Mercier testify that they can never forget him because his doctrines were so clear, his teachings so complete, his arguments so convincing. They say he was not content with merely giving conferences to the body of the students as a whole, but that he had his eye on each one of them and would make it a point to influence each young man personally.

The motto of Cardinal Mercier is "Work and Virtue." "He soon discovered the talented worker among his students, and such a one he would encourage and guide on to private, deeper study," writes Father Stillemans. "The result of this has been that Belgium's great school of philosophy to-day might well be called the 'Disciples of Mercier.'

"Mercier's 'Psychology' and 'Logic,' as well as his 'Criteriology,' are to be found in every philosopher's library."

The reputation of Professor Mercier as a philosopher was so great and his works so splendid that in many quarters the opinion was exprest that it seemed a shame that such a scholar should be taken away from his study and life-work and made the head of an archdiocese. But the master mind he had developed in the university easily conquered the new office with its exacting duties. The Cardinal not only soon showed himself thoroughly conversant with every detail of the complicated administration of his vast diocese, but in no time succeeded in winning the love and admiration of his clergy and laity.

Father Stillemans closes his brief biography with this paragraph: "No one knows what the future has in store for Cardinal Mercier, but he will at all times be equal to his task. The whole world admires him, and Belgium in particular is proud of her great son."

Some interpret this to mean that there is a possibility the hero Cardinal may live to occupy the Chair of the Fisherman in Rome.

Even as the spiritual head of an immense diocese, including some eight hundred parishes with a total of 2,500,000 Catholics, he became well known to the humble people who considered him a saint. His palace attracted thousands of people from all walks of life, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, who gives a glimpse of the personality of the prelate, especially as revealed in his recent life and works:

They were there in almost endless procession. Soon after dawn they would begin to crowd his anteroom, Irrespective of their station, he would see them in the order of their coming. Often it happened that the aristocrat would be kept waiting his turn because the peasant had the claim of priority.

The Cardinal is tall and slender. His face is that of an ascetic and tells at once the story of the severe simplicity of his mode of living. His face is scarred quite deeply. The scars are the result of an automobile crash, deliberately engineered by his Eminence in order that the life of a little child might be spared.

On his coat of arms is a motto of his own choosing: "Apostolus Jesu Christi." That motto is the rule of his life. In everything he does he is mindful of the apostolic nature of his office.

His emergence as the great figure of Belgium's church was in keeping with the records of the nation's priests. Cardinal Frankenburg had resisted Austria, France, and Prussia in turn and had died in exile. Prince de Broglie, Bishop of Ghent, had opposed Napoleon and William of Holland, and he, too, had died in exile. Frankenburg's "declaration" and de Broglie's "pastoral" have been classed with Mercier's famous utterances.

Soon after the invasion, Cardinal Mercier was called to Rome. The death of Pope Pius X. and the necessity of his presence at the meeting of the College of Cardinals made his journey unavoidable.

The story of his journey is best told in the language of his own famous Christmas Pastoral of 1914, issued under the title of "Patriotism and Endurance," which brought about his technical arrest and, in consequence, world-wide publicity for his message. He said:

"It was in Rome itself that I received the tidings—stroke after stroke—of the partial destruction of the Cathedral Church of Louvain, next of the burning of the library and of the scientific installations of our great university and of the devastation of the city, and next of the wholesale shooting of citizens, and tortures inflicted upon women and children, and upon unarmed and undefended men.

"Apart from my diocese, without means of communication with you, I was compelled to lock my grief within my own afflicted heart, and to carry it, with the thought of you, which never left me, to the foot of the Crucifix.

"My dear brethren, I shall return by and by to the providential law of suffering, but you will agree that since it has pleased a God-made man, who was holy innocent, without stain, to suffer and to die for us who are sinners, who are guilty, who are perhaps criminals, it ill becomes us to complain whatever we are called upon to endure. The truth is that no disaster on earth, striking creatures only, is comparable with that which our sins provoked, and whereof God himself chose to be the blameless victim.

"Having called to mind this fundamental truth, I find it easier to summon you to face what has befallen us, and to speak to you simply and directly of what is your duty and of what may be your hope. That duty I shall express in two words: Patriotism and Endurance."

Mrs. Kellogg's intimate personal sketch of the great prelate (*The Delineator*, September) begins with his defiance of the German conqueror in the days when German power and arrogance were at their height. She writes:

"My children, never bend your necks to the conqueror!" The clear voice rang out above the multitude densely packing the Brussels Cathedral one July day in 1916. "Never bend your necks to the conqueror!"—and we who had been waiting since early morning, anxiously, fearfully, to hear the words that would come from the fighting Cardinal, knew that at that very moment the gray conqueror surrounded the cathedral, and that after two years' relentless martyrdom of the body of Belgium, that conqueror was more than ever confident of breaking her spirit.

We had been standing since early morning, and our long waiting had its reward when the tall, spare figure in the scarlet robe, so much taller than any about him, slowly climbed the narrow, spiral stairway to the pulpit and we heard the first quiet words of preparation, and then suddenly thrilled to the clarion cry of the patriot: "Never bend your necks!" And to the swiftly following call of the spiritual leader: "Hold stedfast your faith in God and in the day of your final liberation."

Outside the cathedral walls the gray conqueror watched and listened, and even inside with us, we well knew, were his agents. We held our breath and clenched our hands in our struggle not to cry out. But at the end, when the Cardinal came down from the pulpit, and moved slowly along the Gothic nave toward the door, and we realized that he was going out, back to Malines, that it was even possible that we might never see him again, the pent-up tides of emotion swept over all barriers and we cried with one great voice the forbidden: "*Vive le roi! Vive monseigneur!*" He went swiftly forward, turning neither to the right nor to the left, but his cheeks were wet with tears.

I have seen Cardinal Mercier many times in church and at political and social gatherings, and on several occasions in his own archbishop's palace he has talked with me freely and generously of his work. But no memory is more vivid than this one of the 1916 service in Sainte-Gudule, when in one of the darkest hours of the occupation he managed to come from Malines to Brussels, and, appearing in person as the spiritual chief, crying defiance to all oppression and oppressors, he caught and lifted and held us by the power of his fearless spirit. Fines and arrests followed that demonstration, but they mattered little; hungry people had been fed.

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

September 3.—A Paris report says that the Supreme Council decides to send an ultimatum to the Roumanian Government regarding her course in Hungary. The text is not given out, but it is indicated that Roumania will be asked to make good all loss due to requisitions of property by the Roumanian Army in Hungary.

September 4.—The Peace Treaty is ordered reported to the United States Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee with four reservations and thirty-nine textual amendments. The first reservation gives the United States the right to withdraw upon notice provided in Article I. The second declines to assume any of the obligations specified in Article X. The third provides that the United States shall have sole jurisdiction over questions of domestic policy. The fourth declines to submit to the arbitration of the League any subject connected with the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

September 5.—A report from London, said to be based on the highest authority, states that the existence of an agreement has come to light under which Belgian security is to be guaranteed against German aggression in the future by Great Britain and the United States.

According to Berlin advices, Germany sends a note in reply to the demand of the Allies that the provision in the new German constitution with reference to representation of Austria in the German parliament be eliminated. The reply is to the effect that Germany has no intention of meddling in Austrian affairs and will not modify the Austro-German boundaries by violence, but can not undertake to oppose a German-Austrian spontaneous desire for union with Germany.

The Commission of Allied Generals sent to Flume to investigate disturbances there in which French soldiers were killed is understood to have made a recommendation to the Peace Conference, says a Paris report, that public order in Fiume should be maintained by an American and British police force.

September 7.—Leading Democratic Senators concede that the attempt to put the Peace Treaty through without either reservations or amendments will be defeated.

It is reported that a careful canvass indicates that the antireservationists will not muster more than twenty-seven votes.

Vienna says that the Austrian National Assembly by a vote of 97 to 23 decides to sign the Peace Treaty, at the same time protesting, however, against "the violation of Austria's right of free disposal of herself."

September 8.—Paris says that the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference informs Roumania that she must sign the Peace Treaty with Austria without reservation, or abstain altogether from signing it. Roumania's objection to the Treaty lies in the clause guaranteeing protection to the minority nationalities.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

September 3.—The *Soviet* Government of Petrograd approves unanimously a proposal to offer peace to Esthonia, according to a report from London.

September 4.—The War Office in London receives confirmation of the occupation of Kief by the forces of General Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southwestern Russia.

September 7.—Advices from London state that the Bolsheviki have captured the town of Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia, taking 4,000 prisoners and many guns.

FOREIGN

September 3.—The State Department of the United States receives a report of a suggestion by the British Government that this country send 200,000 troops as quickly as possible to Armenia to carry out the mandate to be assumed over the region taken from Turkey.

The British Government puts a stop to work on all great dirigibles as a step in the direction of economy, according to a report from London.

Mexican Federal forces and not bandits, fired on the American army airplane engaged in border patrol along the Rio Grande a few days ago, it is admitted by the Mexican Consul at Laredo, according to dispatches received at Washington. This development puts the matter up to Washington for diplomatic action, it is said unofficially in army circles.

The Miners' Federation of England votes unanimously to reject the proposal set forth by Premier Lloyd George for dealing with the coal-industry, and comes out once more for nationalization of the mines, according to a London report.

A Paris report says that Herbert C. Hoover, during his testimony before the congressional subcommittee, declares that there is still need of private charity for the assistance of Europe. Mr. Hoover points out that most of the European governments are unable to assist their poor, and consequently outside help is imperative, especially for children, between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of whom the American Relief Administration has been feeding.

The severe defeat of Villa forces at the hands of Federals in an engagement east of Durango City is reported from El Paso, Texas.

September 4.—According to a report from Tokyo, Baron Saito, recently appointed Governor-General of Korea, announces many reforms for that country, among them being the abolition of old forms of punishment, the right of free speech, and a Korean autonomous government in villages and districts, with the eventual goal of Korean representation in the Japanese Diet.

Regret over the firing at an American Army airplane on the border is exprest by the Mexican Government, according to an announcement by the State Department, and assurances are given that an immediate investigation will be made with a view to a satisfactory adjustment.

September 5.—The Liberal members of the House in Canada oppose Article X of the League Covenant, says a report from Ottawa, declaring that this provision commits Canada to tremendous obligations, and should not be ratified before both Parliament and the people are fully informed of its significance.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth with Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium will sail for the United States on September 22, says a report from Brussels.

According to Swedish press reports received in Washington, Premier Lenine in a recent speech at Moscow is reported to have informed a Bolshevik audience that terrorism is the only weapon the Bolsheviki can use against their opponents, and hence the terrorist policy of the *Soviet* Government is not to be abandoned.

September 6.—In an attempt to evade responsibility for crimes committed against Americans on Mexican soil, the Carranza Government hereafter will require all Americans going to the Tampico region to sign a formal release of the Mexican Government's responsibility for what may happen to them. If they refuse Mexican officials will decline to visé their passports.

DOMESTIC

September 3.—It is announced at the White House that President Wilson will call as many as forty-five representatives of employers and employees to attend the October conference for the purpose of discussing labor- and wage-problems.

President Wilson leaves Washington on a ten-thousand mile trip through the West and Middle West to speak in defense of the Treaty and League of Nations.

President Wilson signs the bill to make permanent the rank of General of John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The Senate passes the bill to make possible the leasing of public lands having deposits of oil, coal, gas, phosphate, and soda.

According to testimony submitted before the Senate subcommittee investigating the coal situation, there is a world-shortage of coal approximating 62,463,000 tons. It was further stated that practically all the nations of Europe are demanding coal from the United States.

According to a report read at the convention of the National Socialist party in Chicago, that organization's numbers decreased from 117,000 to 42,217 during the war.

The New Communist Labor party of America, organized by those who withdrew from the Socialist party at the convention in Chicago, adopts a platform, declaring, among other things, the party to be in full harmony with the revolutionary working-class parties of all countries, and standing by the principles adopted in Moscow, Russia. The party announces as its ultimate aim the overthrow of the present system of production, so as to guarantee to the workers the full value of their toil.

The total national debt of the United States at the close of Treasury business, August 30, was $26,596,701,648.

Wisconsin passes a soldiers' bonus bill, by a referendum of the people, under which soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses will receive $10 a month for the time they spent in the service.

September 4.—According to a member of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, the President has formulated a concrete recommendation to make to the October conference of capital and labor representatives, the main features of which are: representation of labor on the boards of directors of all corporations, or at least the large ones, and the assignment to labor of a regular share of profits.

In three speeches President Wilson on the first day of his trip defends the Peace Treaty and calls upon the opponents of the League of Nations to put forth a better program than that which

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is contained in the Covenant adopted at the Paris Conference.

The Senate adopts a joint resolution unanimously indorsing the President's action in calling the October conference of representatives of capital and labor to study the present industrial situation with a view to composing differences, and pledges its cooperation in the President's efforts.

House Democrats and Republicans alike serve notice on the President that no appropriations will be forthcoming in the fiscal year 1921 for the purpose of maintaining a large number of American troops in Armenia or in any other foreign country.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, issues an ultimatum to railway shopmen who are still on strike in three railroad centers of the country to resume work by September 13 or their places will be filled.

The National Socialist party, in a declaration of principles adopted at its convention in Chicago, unqualifiedly indorses the *Soviet* Republic of Russia and the international Socialist movement and condemns the League of Nations.

Attorney-General Palmer announces that the Department of Justice will make its first move against the "big five" packers on September 15, when it will seek indictments charging violations of the Sherman Antitrust Law before a grand jury in Chicago.

The Senate in open executive session unanimously confirms the nomination of John J. Pershing to be General of the regular Army.

The House passes a bill providing for a flat increase of $150 in the annual wages of all the post-office employees. The increase is retroactive to July 1 last, affects approximately 250,000 employees and will cost the Government nearly $40,000,000.

September 5.—The actors' strike, which has been in progress in New York City for some time, is settled. Among the agreements reached is one providing for the open shop.

The Prohibition Enforcement Bill passed the Senate and now goes to conference for discussion of amendments inserted in the House bill by the Senate.

Engagements of a number of Senators to discuss the Peace Treaty in the East and Middle West are announced at the Capitol. It is proposed to reply to the addresses of the President on his trip.

It is officially announced that William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson. The resignation has been accepted and becomes effective November 1.

September 7.—It is reported from Washington that House drys will not fight the Senate amendment to the Volstead Prohibition Bill permitting the manufacture of cider and light wines in homes.

September 8.—General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Overseas Armies, reaches New York and is given an enthusiastic reception.

Maybe So.—"Women used to weep over novels."

"Well?"

"But they don't seem to cry over the vicissitudes of the heroine in the moving pictures."

"Possibly the knowledge that she is getting $10,000 a week has something to do with it."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

How to Tell.—"Pa, when is a man a confirmed liar?"

"When nothing he says can be confirmed, my son."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Temporary Expedient.—"What shall we do to remedy the high cost of living?"

"I'll see if I can't get a job to assist in investigating it. Maybe the salary will be enough to help tide us over."—*Washington Star.*

Perpetual Motion.—A—"Your communism is stupid. If everything were divided to-day, in a very short time your portion would be gone. What then?"

B—"Divide again!"—*Nebelspalter (Zurich).*

Provident.—HICKS—"Where did you spend your vacation?"

WICKS—"I didn't spend it. My wife and daughter spent everything else I had and I thought I'd better save something."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bait.—"Isn't that wrap a little large for you?" asked the husband.

"Yes," said the wife. "The cook is preparing to leave and I'm getting clothes near enough her size to keep her interested in lingering."—*Washington Star.*

She Made Him Tender.—WIFE (complainingly)—"You're not like Mr. Knagg. They've been married twenty years and Mrs. Knagg says her husband is so tender."

HUSBAND—"Tender! Well, he ought to be, after being in hot water all that time."—*Portland Telegram.*

High Cost of Education.—EMPLOYER—"For this job you've got to know French and Spanish, and the pay is eighteen dollars a week."

"Lord, Mister! I ain't got no edication; I'm after a job in the yards."

"See the yard-boss. We'll start you in at forty."—*Life.*

Teacher's Memory.—A school-teacher who had been telling a class of small pupils the story of the discovery of America by Columbus ended it with: "And all this happened more than 400 years ago."

A little boy, his eyes wide open with wonder, said, after a moment's thought: "Gee! What a memory you've got!"—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Honest Farmer.—Two piles of apples lay on the ground. One contained a large-sized and rosy selection; the fruit of the other was green and small.

"Large on the top, sir, and small at the bottom?" inquired the new assistant of his master, as he prepared to fill a barrel.

"Certainly not!" replied the farmer, virtuously. "Honesty is the best policy, my boy. Put the little apples at the top, and the large ones at the bottom."

The assistant complied. His master was evidently as green as his greenest fruit.

"Is the barrel full, my lad?" asked the farmer.

"Yes," answered the assistant.

"Good," said the farmer. "Now turn it upside down and label it!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Fashion's Fuzzes.—"Do you think side-whiskers will ever come in fashion again?"

"They're in fashion now," said Mr. Rufnek. "The girls are wearin' 'em over their ears."—*Washington Star.*

The Only Way.—MRS. A—"You say you kept a cook for a whole month. How in the world did you manage it?"

MRS. B—"We were cruising on a house-boat and she couldn't swim."—*Boston Transcript.*

Peace and War.—MRS. JONES—"Why, surely that's Mrs. Jenks? Why is she going by without speaking? I thought you and she were such great friends?"

MRS. SMITH—"So we were, until my hubby and hers lost their tempers and nearly came to blows at the Peace Celebration meeting!"—*The Passing Show.*

Father a Lap Ahead.—Father ruefully gazed at his last dollar. "Money has wings and house-rent makes it fly," he said.

"Yes," said his fifteen-year-old son, "and some houses have wings, for I've seen many a house fly."

"You're smarter than your old dad, maybe, my son, but I always thought that no part of a house except the chimney flue!"—*The Continent.*

Corn Bill

We ate him in the morning from out the shining cans.
We ate him, too, at *Mittag* from out the frying-pans.
We ate him in the evening before we sought our beds,
And woke up in the morning with him beside our heads.

We ate him in our dugouts, we ate him in the trench.
We ate him in the box cars, and swapped him to the French.
He's traveled with us everywhere, and tried to be a friend,
And spite it all, the dough-boys will curse him to the end.

We ate him at Château-Thierry, while fighting *beaucoup* Huns.
We ate him at St. Mihiel beneath the roar of guns.
We ate him in the Argonne, where rations were but few,
But turned him down most cordially, for good old Army stew.

He went with us on every hike, in every battle fought.
He sure deserves the D. S. C. for assistance he has wrought.
He served in every country across the deep blue sea,
He even gave his timely aid to the Belgian refugee.

But now that peace has come to us, we're not so much in need.
So take him off our bill-o'-fare, and grant a change of feed.
We'll honor him as old-time friend, as one we can't forget,
But when we see him laid at rest, we'll shout "Hurrah!" you bet.

—*Cpl. Paul R. Gorman, Company D., 4th Infantry, in "The Watch on the Rhine."*

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